PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,025—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest, the Coast, Postal, and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Published & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland.....per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky... ,,	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky ..... ,,	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital peg ..... ,,	14	4
Two ,, fine mellow ..... ,,	15	12
Finest London Old Tom Gin ..... ,,	11	0

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 gall.1 capacity
RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1600	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5845	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLARAT	6748	960	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4316	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1600	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4305	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6963	1350	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3093	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3093	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
P.I. HIMALAYA	6898	1000	J. Orman	9th May.
†* SIAM	3093	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

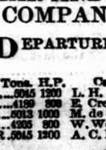
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo :—

13th Dec.	27th Dec.	24th Jan.
	10th Jan.	7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,129	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,233	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

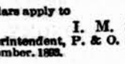
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 14th December. 11th January and 8th February 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th December.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,330	30th ,,
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,244	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 30th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class. P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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'XMAS CAKES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Family Cake .....each	1 8	1 12
Genoa Do. ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
Sultana Cambridge Cake..... ,,	1 8	1 12
Iced Fruit Cake ..... ,,	1 12	2 0
Do. do. ..... ,,	3 4	3 10
Iced Almond Cake ..... ,,	1 12	2 0
Do. do. ..... ,,	3 4	3 10
Fancy Short Bread, round Tins .....per tin	1 8	1 12
Hill's Dried Scones ..... ,,	2 12	3 2
Almond Plain Cake 1lb. ..... ,,	1 4	1 7
Do. do. 2lbs. ..... ,,	2 8	2 14
Fruit Cake 1lb. ..... ,,	1 4	1 7
Do. do. 2lbs. ..... ,,	2 8	2 14
Iced Currant Cake 1lb. ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
Do. do. 2lbs. ..... ,,	3 0	3 6
Almond Iced Cake 1lb. ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
Seed Cake 1lb. ..... ,,	1 4	1 7
Scott's Oat Cakes ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
,, Short Bread ..... ,,	1 8	1 12
Hubbard's Rusks ..... ,,	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

'XMAS CARDS !
'XMAS CARDS ! !
'XMAS CARDS ! ! !
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.
Post your CHRISTMAS CARDS for ENGLAND By the MAIL of the 2ND DECEMBER.
S. L. NORMAN & Co.
Have a Large and very Choice Selection on Hand, Ranging in Price from ¼ Anna to Rs. 3 each.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PARCELS OF CHEROOTS
AS 'XMAS PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
TREACHER & CO.

UNDERTAKE to deliver, free of all charges, to any Address in England or Wales, Parcels of their CELEBRATED JAVA and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS at the following rates :—

1,000 HAVANAS	for Rs.	115	0	500 for Rs.	65 0
1,000 GEM MUSTER	,, ,,	90	0	,, ,,	52 0
1,000 NOBLES	,, ,,	115	0	,, ,,	65 0
1,000 DAWSONS	,, ,,	120	0	,, ,,	67 8
1,000 THOMPSONS	,, ,,	130	0	,, ,,	72 8
1,000 TREACHER'S MUSTER	,, ,,	115	0	,, ,,	65 0
1,000 CLUB MUSTER	,, ,,	175	0	,, ,,	95 0
1,000 No. 1 JAVAS	,, ,,	130	0	,, ,,	72 0
1,000 No. 2 JAVAS	,, ,,	115	0	,, ,,	65 0
1,000 No. 3 JAVAS	,, ,,	100	0	,, ,,	57 8

ALSO SELECTED PARCELS OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND TEAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8 per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0 ,,
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0 ,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8 ,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100	3 0 ,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8 ,,

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs. a.
El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0 per Box.
Cordelia	50 ,,	5 0 ,,
La Odalisca	50 ,,	5 0 ,,
Vera	25 ,,	6 0 ,,
Sins Rival	50 ,,	7 8 ,,
Mi Reina	50 ,,	6 0 ,,

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12 ,,
Regalia del Principe	100 ,,	7 8 ,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLD SIMPSON & CO., 1849
COACH BUILDERS,
MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
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H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.,
ARE EXHIBITING AT THE
RAJKOTE EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT CEE AND UNDER SPRING
BAROUCHE,
HANDSOMELY PAINTED IN GREEN AND GOLD,
UPHOLSTERED IN RICHEST SILK TABORETTE,
PLATED MOUNTINGS,
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR
SEMI-STATE OCCASIONS.
All Particulars from our Representative, Mr. GEORGE U. CUDDON,
RAJKOTE EXHIBITION.
STATE CARRIAGES A SPECIALITY.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO
Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.
OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO
Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLAY OAKES,
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.
The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!!
CHRISTMAS GOODS!!!
Of Every Description are now being Unpacked. Inspection Solicited at our Bombay and Poona Establishments.
BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA :—Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

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RIDING BREECHES
CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
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SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned
BAHADUR CIGARS.
On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.
These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.
To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.
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MADRAS

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.
Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 11-30 A.M to 12-30 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 15; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.
Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

WOOD LINE.

S. "ASAMA" will SAIL for MARSEILLES, on or about the 2nd December, and has First Class Passenger Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Moderate.
For further particulars Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

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THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 18th proximo to the registered shareholders on the 23rd Instant.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENALABDIN SHIRAZI, Managing Agent.
Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, Deceased, invite Tenders for the purchase of the very valuable Properties at Mazagaon, near the Bridge, one of them known as "Homeje Hall," and the other adjoining it to the South admeasuring 61,65 and 1,93859 square yards respectively, together with the Bungalows, outhouses and gardens thereon.
Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them way seem expedient.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY, Trustees.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design.....Rs. 45, Rs. 55, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches.....	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, 11th December, 1893, for the supply of the following Disinfectants during the year 1894-95:—
Carbolic Acid Powder to contain 15 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.
Calverts No. 5 Carbolic Acid.
Do. Cresol.
Phenyle.
Sanitos Powder.
1. Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of one rupee per each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of Lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the Contract.
3. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further Deposit as per conditions of Contract.
4. Each Sample of Carbolic Acid Powder lodged with the Tender will be examined at the expense of the Tenderer by the Chemical Analyser to Government to ascertain its value in Carbolic Acid. The fees for this examination will be deducted from the Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers.
5. Samples of Carbolic Acid powder taken by the Health Officer from the Supplies delivered by the contractor may be sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the contractor.
6. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it.
7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
8. Sealed Samples must accompany Tenders, without which Tenders will not be received.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Nov. 29, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on THURSDAY, 14th December, 1893, up to 2 P.M., for the Supply of the following Articles, during the year 1894-95.
1. Hay, Green Grass and Rice Straw for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses from 1st March, 1894, to 28th February, 1895.
2. Hay and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses, at Bandora, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895.
Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of one Rupee for each Form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.
A Deposit of Rupees (2,000). Two thousand must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of Lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them, and such further Deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent on the amount of the Contract.
Successful Tenderer shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Hay to meet two months' requirements on Municipal Land at the Flats or such other positions as may be approved.
Hay, Straw and Green Grass to be of the 1st quality and Sample of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on THURSDAY, 14th December, 1893, up to 2 P.M., for the Supply of the following ARTICLES during the year 1894-95.
Coreed, Bran, Gram, Oil-cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses from 1st March, 1894, to 28th February, 1895.
Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.
A deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.
Successful Tenderer shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Coreed, &c., to meet two months' requirements.
The Grain supplied to the Health Market and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Coreed for Bullocks and Gram Barley and Bran for Horses, and must be all of the first quality and according to sealed samples open to inspection at in the Office of the Health Officer.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th November 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEES & PROPRIETORS... Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER..... Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.
TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND LONDON TRIPLE BILL.
PART I.
The Screaming Farce in One Act,
"CHISELLING."
PART II.
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL,"
A Comic Opera in One Act, by
CECIL CLAY; MUSIC by ERNEST JONES.
CHARACTERS:
Jack Deedes (Barrister-at-law).....Mr. Henry Kitts.
Sir Charles Grandison (Scenic Artist) .....Mr. E. Fergusson.
Lord Arthur Pomperoy .....Mr. D. C. Smith.
Capt. Tom Robinson.....Mr. J. H. Nunn.
Tomkins (A Footman) .....Mr. W. Durand.
Lady Muriah Beauclerk .....Miss Stella Leigh.
Miss Lilly.....Miss Marie Brian.
Miss Violet.....Miss M. Gregor
Miss May .....Miss Tasselli.
Miss Rose .....Miss V. Dagmar.
GRAND BALLET.
Scene I .....The Stage of the Frivolity Theatre.
INTERVAL OF 5 MINUTES.
PART III.
Selected Varieties.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER,
"THE MAGISTRATE."
SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."
After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.
Watch To-morrow's advertisement for Next Week's Popular Bill!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN MONROE," arrived from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1893. Agents.

S. S. "AMARA" has ARRIVED from LONDON via KARACHI and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES will present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. All claims must be adjusted by Steamar's Surveyor in the Landing Shed. No notice will be taken of Goods removed to the Undalmed Warehouse nor of claims sent in after Steamer's Departure. The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!
JUST RECEIVED, 'Xmas and New Year Cards from the best Manufacturers. A very large Stock to Select from.
Inspection Solicited before Purchasing elsewhere.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
NEWS AGENTS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

FIGS and RAISINS.
JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"
A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
MOST SUITABLE FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	,,	,,	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 21st December, 1893, for the Purchase of UNSERVICEABLE SHOT and SHELL (Approximate Weight, tons 670) from 15th January, 1894, to 31st December, 1895.
2. The form of the Contract Deed, which in the event of a Tender being accepted must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, can be obtained at this Office Daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 1st December, 1893, to 15th idem, between 10 A.M and 4 P.M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only).
3. The Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of Rupees two for each Set.
4. Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock Noon, on 22nd December, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
5. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 27th November, 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local Time), on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for Terms from One to Five years.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.	Description of Articles.	Tender and Schedule Forms.	Tenders to be received on
At Bombay to meet the requirements of all the Commissariat Stations in the Bombay Presidency and the Nurbudda District.	For one and five 1st April 1894.	years com	mencing from
	Animal charcoal...	98 and 100...	19th Dec. 1893,
	For one and three 1st April 1894.	years com	mencing from
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding...	98 and 100...	11th Dec. 1893.
	Hospital Equipments Handkerchiefs.....	98 and 100...	
	Pillow Covers	98 and 100...	
	Slippers, Leather, for Men, Women and Children.....	98 and 100...	
	Towels, hand and bathing. Table cloths, white and Napkins small ...	98 and 100...	
	For one year only Coir loose for stuffing Mattresses and Pillow cases.	from 1st April 1894.	
		98 and 100...	14th Dec. 1893.

H. C. E. CAVE, Capt.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 7th November, 1893.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894, Estimated at 400 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tenders can be obtained and Sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894, Estimated at 360 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

IT is announced for the information of the Public that the ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM will in all probability take evidence at the following places and about the dates mentioned opposite each place. Any person desiring to give evidence is requested to send an abstract of the evidence which he proposes to give addressed to "The Secretary, Royal Commission on Opium, India." These abstracts must, except in the case of witnesses in Madras, Haidarabad and Burma, reach the Secretary at least 15 days before the date fixed for the arrival of the Royal Commissioners at the place at which the evidence will be tendered. The Royal Commission will, after examining the abstracts, decide what witnesses they will summon to give evidence. All witnesses whom the Commissioners determine to examine will be paid their travelling expenses, with subsistence allowance of Rs. 10 a day in the three Presidency towns and Rs. 7-8 a day elsewhere:—

Calcutta		November 18 to Dec. 5.
Madras	First Section of the Commission.	December 11, 12, 13, 14.
Haidarabad ...		December 15, 16.
Rangoon	Second Section of the Commission.	December 11, 12, 13, 14.
Mandalay		December 16, 18, 19.
Calcutta	On dates to be fixed between December 23 and January 2 for the purpose of taking evidence from Assam.	
Patna.....		January 3, 4.
Benares.....		January 5, 6, 7.
Lucknow		January 8, 9, 10, 11.
Agra		January 12, 13, 14.
Umballa		January 15, 16, 17.
Lahore.....		January 18, 19, 20, 21.
Delhi		January 22, 23.
Ajmir.....		January 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
Indore		Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Bombay		Feb. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

On 13th February one Section will proceed to Ahmedabad, and another to Poona. The above programme is liable to be altered in any manner in which the Royal Commission may think fit.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Royal Commission on Opium.

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.
NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, given in their Resolution No. 3707, dated the 24th October, 1893, the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Sukkur hereby notify that they are prepared to receive Tenders, up to 12 O'clock Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1893, for a LOAN of (2) TWO LAKHS, on the Security of the General Revenues of the Sukkur Municipality.
2. Debentures for Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) each (form of which is appended) will be issued, bearing Interest at the Rate of (5) per cent. per Annum payable half-yearly.
3. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Secretary, Sukkur Municipality, the Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti and Poona. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the Instalments have been paid.
4. Subject to the aforesaid limit of (2) Two Lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.
5. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Sukkur Municipal Loan." The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders.
6. Instalments will be payable into the Municipal Office at Sukkur and into the Bank of Bombay or its Branches, as follows:—25 per cent. on application, 25 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. three months from date of allotment, and 25 per cent. six months from date of allotment.
7. Interest on payments will accrue from date of allotment.
8. Debenture Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, or Municipal Office, Sukkur.
9. If the Tender be accepted, the Deposit will be forfeited, if, after acceptance of the Tender, the allotment is not fully taken up.
10. The Deposit on Tenders, which will not be accepted, will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers on application, without interest.
11. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required, a *prorota* allotment will be made.
12. The Rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a Rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
13. In order to avoid mistakes, a Separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a Separate Deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.
14. A sufficient sum will be set aside yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the Law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the Principal within the period of (25) twenty years.
15. Debentures amounting to (1) One Lakh of Rupees will be redeemed after 12 years at Par, but the Municipality reserve to themselves the right of redeeming any Debenture which may be in the markets at other times, if they see fit to do so. The Municipality also reserve to themselves the right to withdraw any or all of the remaining Debentures, on giving to the holders thereof 12 months' notice of their intention to do so.
16. Debentures to be redeemed will be drawn for by the Municipal Commissioners, at a meeting called for the purpose, and the numbers so drawn will be published in the papers, and will also be intimated to the holders.
17. The first drawing will take places about the 1st July 1906. Interest will cease from the date on which the Debentures are notified in the above named papers as having been drawn.
18. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipality, or to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or its Branches.

By Order,
W. A. INGLE,
Secretary, Sukkur Municipality.
Municipal Office, Sukkur, 17th November, 1893.

TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.
Exempted from Stamp Duty under Government of India Notification No. dated
No.

THE SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY
DEBENTURE BOND
FOR Rs. 500.

The Sukkur Municipality having received the Sanction of the Government of Bombay by their Resolution No. 3707, dated 24th October, 1893, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act XI, of 1879, to borrow the sum of two (2) lakhs of Rupees for the execution of the Water Works, do hereby in consideration of the value of Rupees five hundred only, paid to the said Sukkur Municipality by of Covenant with the said his Executors, Administrators and Assignees to pay to him or them, or order, the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred within the period of Twenty (20) years from the . Interest on the said sum will be paid half-yearly to the holder hereof or to his order, on presentation of the Coupons, hereunto attached, as they fall due, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, or at the Municipal Office, Sukkur, at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June, 1894, and the 1st day of December, 1894, and thereafter on the 1st day of June and 1st day of December respectively of each succeeding year until the above sum of Rupees five hundred shall have been redeemed.
And the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur hereby declare that the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred is part of a sum not exceeding two lakhs, and the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur hereby, under sanction hereinbefore mentioned, charge the Rates and Taxes of the Municipality which they are authorized to levy, with the payment of the said principal sum and interest hereby Covenanted to be paid. Provided always that no transfer of this Security will be recognized by the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur unless registered at their Office at Sukkur for the time being.
Given under our hand and Seal at Sukkur this day of 189 .

President,
AND
2 Members.

FORM OF TENDER.
I hereby Tender for Rs. or whatever lesser amount may be allotted to me of the "Sukkur Municipal Loan of 1893" as advertised in the notification, dated 17th November, 1893, and subject to all the conditions contained therein at the rate of Rs. and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rs. and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Sukkur Municipality at the Bank of Bombay, in Karachi or Bombay, or at the Municipal Office, Sukkur, the Second Instalment on allotment, the Third Instalment on or before the 20th March, 1894, and the Fourth Instalment on or before the 20th June, 1894.
Signature of Tenderer.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10. Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 25. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES GATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star.....		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur ..... ,,	34 ,,
Three ,,	do. ..... ,,	36 ,,
Five ,,	do. ..... ,,	40 ,,
Five ,,	Special do. ..... ,,	42 ,,
OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."		
One Star.....		Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,, ...		,, 30 ,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.
GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 36

GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints	Rs. 16

BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 22
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1821	£4,573,320	1891	£7,894,357
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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
[illegible]nal Choral Festival, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
[illegible]drew's Masonic Festival, Freemason Hall.
[illegible]the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
[illegible]ian Circus, opening night, Esplanade 9 p.m.
[illegible]b Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
[illegible]rd Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

[illegible]TICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except [illegible], and Muscat close at Kurrachee, at [illegible]day, the 30th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Assara, Clan Monroe, St. Giles entered, and the s. s. Henry Balckow, Fazilka, and H M's Marathon left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Maria Valerie entered, and the s. s. Malwa and Ganges left the dock yesterday.

THE BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS—Twenty-one couple of hounds arrived yesterday, per s. s. Clan Munroe, from Liverpool, in charge of Mr. Bell, for the Bombay Fox Hunt.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Raja Koomar Purmabanat, accompanied by twenty attendants, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday, from Rajebaye, in Bengal, and has taken up his residence, at Grant Road.

MOOBAI VS. J. E. SASSOON AND CO.—In giving his decision in the above case, Mr. Justice Parsons said that the plaintiff's accounts were worthless, but he did not add, we are requested to explain, that they were fabricated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

RESULT OF DRUNKENNESS.—Balla Sadashiv, residing at Comercary Road, was, on Tuesday, removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from an injury to his head, caused by his having fallen out of a window in his room, while under the influence of liquor. He was treated at the Hospital, and sent home.

SEVERELY INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Tuesday, a horse, belonging to Messrs. Warren and Tulloch, ranaway from the Remount Stables. The horse in its course knocked down a man, named Balla Withoo, aged thirty years, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious condition. The horse was subsequently captured, and made over to its owners.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, to-day, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Grand March	From Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Overture	Romilda e Constanze	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Goddess Myrthes	Fahrbach Jr.
Intermezzo	Cavalaria Rusticana	Agd. by Brinkmamy.
Grand Fantasia	From Lohengrin	Fr. Lists.
Galop	Now here, now there	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXHIBITS AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—As stated yesterday the Singer Manufacturing Company have received, fifty-four First Awards at the Chicago Exhibition, and this result was almost predicted by people who had seen their grand show at the World's Fair. Their exhibits were not only grand and numerous, but the work turned out on their machines was unique and astonishing. The ancient art of tapestry was exactly copied on ordinary sewing machines and the figures of ancient kings and warriors were worked in silk in full size. The company have once more maintained their reputation as the first in the field.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Barnet placed A. F. Gregory on a charge of forging two Government, promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,000 respectively, and thereby cheating Sanapaty Mudalyar and Krishna Swami Rao. Some time ago, when the accused was placed before the Magistrate, it was pleaded on behalf of the defence that he was insane and was in an unsound state of mind at the time. The Magistrate at that time, on the report of the Police Surgeon, had ordered him to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The accused was now alleged to have recovered, and Constable Barnet, therefore, placed him again before his Worship. The Magistrate remanded the case to enable Mr. Barnet to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the matter.

PARSEE CHARITIES.—Yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Manekjee Eduljee Allbless' third day's funeral obsequies, solemnized at the Dady Sett's Fire Temple, Rampart Row, the sum of Rs. 57,096 was subscribed for various charitable benefactions. The large amount of Rs 43,000 was set apart from the funds of the deceased gentleman, and Rs. 14,096 were contributed by his brothers, Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy and Hormusjee and his nephew, Rs. 5,000 being by the former, Rs. 2,000 by his widow, Bai Dhunbaijee, Rs. 2,000 by his adopted son, Mr. Framjee Hormusjee, and Rs. 5,000 by various other relatives. Rs. 10,000 are left to be distributed at the discretion of his executors, out of the Rs. 43,000, and Rs. 10,000 are to be added to the general fund devoted to the Allbless Baug for repairs and other purposes; and Rs. 9,000 are to be made over to the Trustees of the Parsee Trust Funds for such purposes as the maintenance of the blind, the lame, and other incapables, out of the interest accruing therein.

MADAME SIMONS' MUSEUM AND PANORAMA.—Amongst other attractions at present in Bombay none the least worthy of notice is Madame Simon's Museum of anatomical specimens, together with wax-works, and an excellent panorama. There is about the exhibition nothing of the buffooneries of clowns or the play of monkeys which sometimes succeeds so remarkably in drawing crowded houses. As soon as a visitor enters, a number of the most attractive objects vie with each other in monopolizing the attention of his eye, and for some time he is lost in amazement. The courteous ushers and attendants, however, give the visitor every requisite information. The Museum consists of two sections, the first of which comprises anatomical specimens worked in wax with admirable fidelity to nature. There are certain objects in this section especially reserved for the professional eye, while there are others with which everyone who wishes to understand his own physiology should be acquainted as for instance the interesting and wonderful physiological functions the heart has to perform. There is an excellent human figure in wax, which is remarkably adapted for anatomical demonstration and a very good idea may be had by every visitor of the component parts of the human frame without the unsavoury and spectral atmosphere of a dissecting room. The other section consists of interesting wax-works and a series of panoramic views illustrating most vividly some of the most remarkable historical episodes. for example page after page of the history of the Inquisition in Spain is vividly illustrated with admirable realistic effect. There is a series of other views which have never been surpassed by Exhibitions of the same kind in Bombay. They include the war in Chili, the battle of Tel-el-Kabir, and others. Any one visiting the Museum may rest assured of obtaining ample return for his admission fee.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, A. Clarke, an Eurasian, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of cheating, brought against him by A. L. Colaco, an Engineer, residing at Belasis Road, in respect of a suit of clothes, valued at Rs. 6. It appears that about ten days ago, the complainant gave a piece of cloth to a tailor, named P.N. Fernandes, at Kalbadevi Road, to prepare a suit for him, and directed him to send the suit as soon as possible to his place, supplying him at the same time with his address. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th inst. the tailor having completed the suit, wrapped it up in a piece of paper and handed it, together with a chit containing the complainant's address, to a cooly, asking him to carry the parcel to a place mentioned in the chit. The cooly immediately made his way towards Bellasis Road, but before he could reach the right destination he was met by the accused at the J. J. Hospital. The cooly, in order to ascertain the complainant's place, showed the chit to the accused, who after reading it said that it was addressed to him and that the parcel belonged to him. The cooly immediately gave him the parcel, thinking that he was the person to whom it was to be delivered. The complainant finding that the suit was not forthcoming, immediately went to the tailor, who on being questioned, replied that he had already sent it to his place with a cooly. While the complainant was thus talking to the tailor the cooly came up and said that he had delivered the parcel to a person at the J.J. Hospital. The complainant at once gave information to the police, and the accused was arrested on Tuesday night. In his defence prisoner said that he took the parce while he was under the influence of liquor, but after going a short distance, he found that the parcel was not his property and immediately handed it over to a person, whom he met on the road and with whom he was acquainted. He arrived in Bombay about two months ago and since then had maintained himself by begging. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. NILKANTH MAHADEO MOGRE.—It is with a feeling of deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Nilkanthrao Mahadeo Mogre, which occurred on Saturday last. Mr. Mogre belonged to a very respectable family which held important offices under the Peshwas and the British Government. He was born in 1831, at Thana, where he received his school education. He prosecuted his higher studies in the Elphinstone Institution, under Dr. Harkness, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and others, who admired his brilliant abilities. He won the West and Clare Scholarships. Having completed his course of studies there, he entered Government service in the Educational Department, in which within a very short time he rose to the rank of a Deputy Educational Inspector. Afterwards he served as Head Clerk in the Alienation and Income Tax Departments. After the abolition of the latter Department, he joined the Revenue, Financia, and General Departments of the Secretariat, where he held the post of a Superintendent for twenty-three years. During this period he thrice officiated as Assistant Secretary to Government, and finally retired from Government Service as a Senior Superintendent, in 1890. After his retirement he was entrusted with the special work of compiling the Standing Orders of the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, a work which unfortunately he did not live to complete. During his official career he won golden opinions from his superiors. The Hon. Mr. Nugent said of him; "Mr. Nilkanthrao's knowledge, experience, and ability have always proved of very great use to my predecessors and to me. His sterling character, his industry, his integrity, and his singleness of purpose have won for him the respect and esteem not merely of me, but of everyone who knows him." Sir James Gibbs remarked; "Mr. Nilkanthrao is quite fit to become the head of an office. I believe him to be a man of strict integrity." Mr. G. Norman, President of the Income-Tax Commission, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Nilkanthrao was an able, industrious, and zealous public servant, and that he was an excellent English scholar. Mr. Mogre's winning manners won for him the affection and esteem of every one who came in contact with him in his official as well as private capacity. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1888.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur CURSETJI MANECKJI, 3rd Judge.)

A SUIT ON A MONEY BOND.

GORDHANDAS BHAIDAS VS. TRIBHOVANDAS RATTONJI MODY.

THIS was a suit on a money bond dated the 16th May 1893 by which the defendant undertook to repay Rs 1,680, by monthly instalments of Rs. 60. Mr. Cowasji B. Setna appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. Shamrao M. Rele.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—This is a suit on a money bond dated 16th March, 1893, by which defendant undertook to repay Rs. 1,680 by monthly instalment of Rs. 60, and in case of default in payment of any two consecutive instalments, to pay at once the whole of the amount, or any balance remaining unpaid at the date of any such default. The defendant committed a default in respect of the payment of the very first two instalments; and the plaintiff thereupon brought a first suit on the 11th July, 1893, against the defendant for repayment of only the first three instalments, and on the 29th July, 1893, obtained a decree for the same. The present suit, filed 9th October, 1893, is for the balance still outstanding under the bond. The only defence is that the plaintiff's present suit is barred under the provisions of Section 43, Civil Procedure Code of 1882 The learned pleader of the plaintiff contends that Section 43 does not apply, and that under his bond the plaintiff has had several remedies in case of default as aforesaid; and that he has his option either to sue at once for the entire amount of the bond, after default as aforesaid or to sue only for each instalment from time to time. The issue then is an extremely simple one: does Section 43 as aforesaid apply to this case so as to bar the present suit? After considering numerous cases on this point, I hold that it does, and that this suit is so barred. The plaintiff's pleader relied on Article 75, Schedule II, of the Limitation Act of 1877. That Article provides that on a bond such as the one here, time would run from the date of the default, unless there is a waiver of the benefit of this provision on the part of the creditor, and then when fresh default is made of which there is no waiver. I am unable to see how this Article 75 can affect the plain instruction of Section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code, or that these two provisions are in any sense to be read together. The true effect of article 75 is, that if the plaintiff had brought his suit to recover the money three years after date of default, and the plea of limitation had been raised, he could in his turn have pleaded waiver, in that he had brought his first suit for the instalments then due. If it had been a question of limitation pure and simple, plaintiff suing for the instalment only when he could have sued for the entire debt might have been construed into a waiver, and his subsequent suit would thus have been saved from the bar of limitation; that would, however, be counting without Section 43, on the fact before me, though the claim might not be barred under the Limitation Act, though I daresay that that is so. It is I think a clearly barred under Section 43, which must be taken to be entirely independent of the Limitation Act. The cases cited and relied on by the plaintiff's pleader are I. L. R. 11, All. 482; Id. 7, Cal. 56; Id. 9, Cal p, 85-9; 13 Cal. High Court Rep. p. 243, and the cases cited at p. 163 of Starling on Limitation, 2nd Edn. I have carefully examined these cases. The first four relate to execution of decrees payable by instalments and to the effect of a waiver or no waiver by the judgment creditor, on the provision of act 179 of Sch. II., Limitation Act of 1877. The cases cited in Starling on Limitation apply only to the provisions of article 75 as aforesaid. A further case was cited by the plaintiff's pleader, namely, I. L. R. XV. All. p. 232, but I find that case relates to the much discussed and yet unsettled question of what is and what is not a penalty under the terms of bond or note, providing for enhanced interest in case of default. I consider that none of these cases have any bearing on the effect to be given to the provisions of section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. They all relate exclusively to questions of Limitation; whereas the question now before me is one of an entirely different character. The fact that Articles 75 and 179 of the Limitation Act provide for the avoidance of the Limitation in cases of bonds, notes and decrees payable by instalments, with proviso in case of default, has carried away the learned pleader for the plaintiff, who thinking the cases relating to those articles support his contention, because the bond in this suit is a bond payable by instalments with such a proviso. This sort of "surreptitious argument," is not, however, always a safe or a satisfactory one, and is of little or no force as regards the point before me. No case directly bearing on section 43 is cited for the plaintiff. Now the principles of the Limitation Act and of the section 43 are essentially different. In the one case the law concerning the help of human infirmity says a man shall not be found to recollect after a given time, whether the debt he owed has been repaid or not, and Acts 75 and 179 provide how such time might in certain cases be extended. Men are mortal, as it has been said, and litigation should not be immortal. In the other case, the law, equally considerate, provides that a man shall not be harrassed by multiplicity of suits, and that it is for the public good to compress and restrain litigation as far as possible, "*Interest res publicae ut sit finis libum*; and more especially "*nemo debet bis vexari pro eadem causa*" are the salutary maxims of law on which section 43 is based. It is expressly ruled that section 43 is "mainly designed to discourage multiplicity of suit. (see I. L. R. VII Bom. p. 136; Id. XII Cal p. 345.) That section provides that "every suit shall include the whole claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the same cause of action. The question then is, what is the cause of action here? is it the same as it was in the plaintiffs former suit? I consider that the cause of action here is the default made by the defendandant in failing to pay the first two instalments, and must be considered to be identical in both the suits. On the first default the cause of action accrued for all that then became due (see Lake on Contracts, 3rd Edn. p. 842). If the plaintiff wished to recover the full amount due under his bound, it was clearly open to him, and in fact he was bound, to sue for it at and after the time of the default. Section 43 does not permit the exercise of any option suit as is claimed by the defendant here; to allow it, would be to subject a debtor to fifty suits, and render section 43 altogether nugatory. The only option under section 43 a man has, is that he may omit or relinquish any portion of his claim, taking the risk if he did so of being precluded from suing again for the portion or any part of it so relinquished and omitted. It has been ruled "that the cause of action may be the same, though the form of action on the second occasion is different, and the "cause of action," it is said, "to be regarded as the same if it rests on facts which are integrally connected with those upon which a right and the infringement of a right, have already been once asserted as a ground for the Court's interferance." (See I. L. R., 3 Bom., p. 137.) Again at p. 140 of the same case, it is laid down: "The facts are connected in an essential jural unity, so that had the plaintiff's whole case been brought forward before, it would not have involved a separate investigation." These remarks of West J. apply with equal force to the present case, and afford the true test as to whether or not the suit is founded on a cause of action materially distinct from that which was the foundation of the former suit. That it is not simply clear, since the whole claim could well have been investigated and disposed of in the first suit. The same evidence would support the claims in both suits; then, again, is an approved test to ascertain whether the cause of action is the same in both suits. (See Brunsden *vs* Humphrey, L.R. XIV, Q.B.) Brett M.R. in that case rules that "one of the tests for the purpose of ascertaining whether judgment delivered in one action is a bar to a subject action is whether the same oral evidence would prove the plaintiff's case in the two actions." This is followed by Bowen L. J., also another eminent authority to the effect that "one great criterion of this identity is that the same evidence will maintain both actions." See also a very interesting judgment of Field, J. (I.L.R, VIII Cal., p. 483), where he fully discusses the question as to what is a "cause of action," and as to the effect of sec. 43. It is now well established that where the cause of action is identical to the same, as in this case, the plaintiff's whole claim: must be litigated only on one, suit. No splitting of a claim even through accident, ignorance or error, is allowed. The cases in this point are numerous. (See 8 Cal. W. R. (P. C.,) p., 12, 20 Id. p. 450; 3 Beng. L. R., p. 265; IX I.L.R. Mad. p. 279; XII. I. L. R. Cal., P. C., p. 482. I. L. R. III. All. 543 I, L. R. 7 Bom., p. 182; I. L. R., VI Cal. 791.) As regards these cases, it is well stated by Garth C. J. (Sec. p. 344., I. L. R., XII. Cal.) That "the real principle which runs through all these cases is that of the several items which make up the claim are of the same nature, and form part of the same course of dealing, so as to pass under the same description, and form part of one transaction, they must be considered as one cause of action and must be joined in one suit though they may have risen out of several contracts." In the same case Wilson J. rules that "where there are two breaches of one term in a contract and both occur before any suit is brought, the cause of action within the meaning of section 43 is the non-performance of the promise and only one suit will be." Some of the earlier cases—above cited—have reference to Section 7 of the old C. P. Code of 1859; but Section 43 of the present code is far more ample and comprehensive, and the broad provision of Section 43, not found in the earlier Code, that "a person entitled to more than one remedy in respect of the same cause of action, may sue for all or any of his remedies, but if he fails to sue for any such remedies, he shall not afterwards sue for the remedy so omitted," has the effect of still further restraining multiplicity of suits. This effectually shuts out the plaintiff's contention that he has two remedies under his bond and could take which he pleased. Such a contention on the face, of the case here, is clearly provided against by this provision against the splitting of causes of action. The plaintiff has one cause of action only, i.e., the non-compliance by the defendant with the terms of the bond when he failed to pay the stipulated instalments. He has two remedies, he may sue for the whole at once or sue for a part; if, however, he chooses—as he may—to follow the latter course, Section 43 clearly prevents his recovering anything more and bars his present suit; (section XII, Bengal L. R., page 47, and I. L. R., IX Cal. 919.) The former of these cases decided by Garth, C. J. is nearly on all fours with the present case, and shows that, where a bond is payable by instalments with the usual proviso in case of default, and if after default the plaintiff sues for some only of the instalments, his second suit for the subsequent or other instalments could be barred under this provision of the Civil Procedure Code. This ruling was on Section 34 of the old C. P. Code Act of 1850, and Section 7, of Civil Procedure Code of 1859; but the provision provided against splitting of a cause of action and the latter was identical with the 1st paragraph of Section 43 of the present Code. As to the second decision last above cited it clearly lays down that it is "the intention of the Legislature that plaintiffs should bring their entire claim, and every remedy enforceable in respect of that claim into Court at once." (For this ruling quoted with approval by Melvill J. page 55, I. L. R. XIV Bombay.) On a consideration of all these authorities I am unable to come to any other conclusion in the issue above stated, than that this claim is barred. As Mr. Cowasjee, the plaintiff's pleader, applies to have the point referred to the High Court, my order on this suit discussing the plaintiff's claim is only with the opinion of the High Court. Suits decided with costs, subject, as aforesaid, the plaintiff to deposit Rs. 50 instalment and cash preference, on or before this day week.

A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.

THERE was a good attendance at the Gaiety, last night, to witness the first production in Bombay of Cecil Clay and Earnest Jones' musical absurdity "A Pantomime Rehearsal." The *piece d'resistance* was preceded by the well worn farce "Chiselling," in which Mr. T. Vernor scored heavily as the animated statue "trotter," especially so in his drunken scene, and the other characters were ably played by Messrs. Millar and Fergusson and Mesdames Brian and Gregor, Mrs. Brian being capital as the garrulous old landlady. "A Pantomime Rehearsal" has a plot, which is conspicuous by its absence. From beginning to end it is a sheer farrago of nonsense, but it is clever nonsense, at which one cannot help laughing. A certain Mr. Jack Deeds, a lawyer, has written a pantomime to "amuse the dear little children," which is to be played by his personal friends and acquaintances. What the pantomime is about, appears to be a matter of taste on the part of the spectator. It is called the "Babes in the Wood," but, like poor Artemus Ward's celebrated lecture on the same subject, there is very little about the "Babes" in it. Anyhow, it is the night before the public performance of the piece, and the ladies and gentlemen concerned in it are met together on the stage of the Frivolity Theatre for a final rehearsal. How they acquit themselves will be perfectly well understood by any body who has had experience of coaching amateurs. There are the irrepressible gentlemen who are always suggesting interpolations and, on the stage manager's refusing to accept them, throwing up his part; the handy man who paints the scenery and works the lime-light, but "wants to act" the ponderous individual who can't see any fun in the piece, and thinks it "awful rot," as indeed it is; the leading lady who "couldn't do that, you know," and a bevy of other ladies who will flirt and talk when they should be attending to the business of the stage. Together, these various elements make a delightful hotch potch of inconsequent absurdity. Mr. H. Kitt, as "Jack Deedes" the author and stage manager, was very good, but not quite up to the usual form which he has hitherto displayed. There was too much of the professional and too little of the amateur about Mr. Kitt's stage management. If an amateur stage manager had spoken in the tone of voice used by Mr. Kitt, occasionally when he was more than usually worried, to any of the amateurs of our acquaintance, the result would have been a general clearance of the stage for good. Mr. D C. Smith, as Lord Arthur Pomeroy, was very funny, if slightly unaristocratic, and kept the risible faculties of the audience in full play. Mr. Smith is a remarkably clever character actor, from whom we hope to see even better work than he gave us last night, Mr. J. H. Nunn, as Captain Torn Robinson, scored, as did also Mr. E. Fergusson in the part of Sir Charles Grandison. Among the ladies, Miss Marie Brian took first honours as Miss Lilly, her singing and dancing being much admired. Miss Stella Laigh appeared to advantage as Lady Muriel Beauclerc, and other ladies' parts were in capable hands. The original music of the piece is pretty, the dances and vallet well arranged, and every thing went with a go last night. The usual variety bill followed, Miss Dagmar singing a new French song, Mr. D. C. Smith another of his comical ditties, and Miss Tasselli displaying her graceful form in her dancing trapeze act. The same bill will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow "The Magistrate," with Mr. H. Kitt and Mr. D. C. Smith as Cis Farrington, will hold the boards.

EARTHQUAKE IN CUTCH

THE General Department of the Bombay Secretariat issues a Memorandum from the Political Department of the Secretariat, No. 6819, dated 16th November 1893, transferring the following letter from the Political Agent, Cutch, No. 168, dated 9th idem :—"I have the honour to state that the Cutch Darbar report that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lakhpat, at 6 p.m. on the 4th instant, followed by another about five minutes later."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL OF BOMBAY CHURCH CHOIRS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong with Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, C. H. Lloyd.
Anthem—"O taste and see." Sir A. Sullivan.
The Ven. Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis will preach the Sermon.
Holders of the Festival Service Book will have seats reserved for them till the Choir and Clergy have taken their places in the Chancel.
The Book, containing all the words and music of the Festival, may be purchased at the Cathedral Vestry up to 12 o'clock. Price eight annas.
Offertory for expenses of the Festival.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury.

HINDU RIOTERS AT WORLI.

Atmaram Annjee and eight other Hindus were charged with having, on the 12th August last, committed the offences of dacoity, rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to three persons at Worli. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the morning of the 12th August last, a crowd of Hindus, living at Fergusson Road, made a raid on a Mahomedan's shop, situated near the Love Grove pumping station, where three Mahomedans were severely assaulted, and their property was taken away and wrecked. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused made statements, denying complicity in the alleged raid. The first accused said he was taken up in consequence of the ill-feeling of the complainant Shaik Ali towards him. On being taken to the chowkey, he was beaten by two havildars, because he would not confess to being implicated in the offence, or give the names of other persons who took part in the attack on the chawl. The other accused made similar exculpatory statements.

His Lordship said the long and short of these statements was an *alibi*, showing that the accused were at their mills, or in their houses, but not with the rioters.

Mr. Kirkpatric said it was his intention to call evidence to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the prisoners. In addressing the jury, the learned counsel said he did not for a moment deny that there had been an outrage committed at the chawl at Worli, but the jury would remember that it was committed by a crowd of some 400 Hindus; and the question was, did the prisoners, form part of the crowd? They were not arrested till some days after the outrage; and the learned counsel argued that, if the prisoners had been recognised on the day of the attack, they could have been taken into custody soon afterwards. How was the delay to be accounted for? The learned counsel would prove that some of the prisoners were detained at the mill, where they were employed at the time of the attack, and that they were arrested subsequently to their being allowed to leave the mill premises. The jury had to consider whether it was proved that the prisoners were present at the attack on the morning in question, and whether it was proved that they were guilty of the offences charged against them. Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that his clients were not present at the attack; and that even if they were, the evidence for the Crown was insufficient to bring home the guilt to them. The learned counsel said the case resembled a family prosecution, as all the principal evidence had been given by members of one Mahomedan family who owed the men in the dock a grudge. None of the members of the family had seen anything of the accused from the 12th to the 27th August; and was it not natural that on being shown the persons in custody and smarting as they were under a sense of the outrage, they should say the men were, among, those who committed the attack upon their property? Shaik Ameer, the old man who was knocked down directly the door of the shop was broken open and who identified some of the accused, was short-sighted. He was rendered insensible by the blows he received; and his female relation, who was injured, ran away directly the mob entered the shop; and the learned counsel submitted that their evidence was not reliable. The witness had indentified in this Court persons different from those they had identified in the Police Court. The learned counsel said the present was one of those prosecutions in which the wrong parties were indicated for the purpose of making some persons or other, whether guilty or not guilty, suffer for the outrage that had been committed. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, pointing to the improbabilities and discrepancies that he found therein. The mere fact, the learned counsel urged, that the men were walking along the road in a body for their mutual protection did not constitute the offence of rioting, as there was no evidence to show that the common object of the crowd was to cause a disturbance. There was then no proof that any of the accused had robbed the property before the Court, or that they had assaulted the old man Shaik Ameer. As to the charge of dacoity, the learned counsel said there was no one to prove that the accused had either committed an act of violence or had taken the goods which were found in the house of the brothers Babajee, goods of a nature that might be bought by the thousands in the native bazaar. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked the jury not to infer from the presence of the prisoners near the Love Grove pumping station that they were guilty of the offences charged against them.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Shivajee Appajee, a frame-jobber in the Lukhmidas Khimjee Mills, said that he knew the last prisoner, who was employed in the same mill. Witness saw him at the mill early on the morning of the 12th August last, and he was there till 10 o'clock, when the manager ordered the mill to be closed, as there were only twenty hands present. They all left the mill in a body, and witness saw the prisoner as far as the railway gate, at the Parel Station, where there was a crowd, and then lost sight of him.

Rowjee Balvantrao, a police ramosee at the Lukhmidas Mill, said that, on the morning of the 12th August, he saw the seventh and last prisoners at the Mill. Witness spoke to nobody about the matter till yesterday when an attorney's clerk came to his house, and called him to the Court. When witness asked for a subpœna to show to his superiors, the clerk told him all his superiors were there, and that his presence was required in Court. Prisoner No. 7 was a spinner, and No. 9 a jobber in the mill.

Burjorjee Nowrojee, carding-master in the Lukhmidas Mill, knew the last prisoner, who attended to his work as a jobber till the 5th September. On that date, he asked for leave to go to his native country, as his daughter was ill, and witness gave him leave to go. He did not see him again until that day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick urged upon the above evidence, that the jury should give the seventh and last prisoners the benefit of it.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the case for the prosecution, submitted that the evidence for the defence did not displace the evidence called for the Crown. The prisoners were actually seen at the complainant's shop on the morning of the 12th August; and the complainant and his family recognised them, as they lived in a neighbouring chawl. The police had quite enough to do on the 11th and 12th August, and the learned counsel said no weight should be attached to the fact that the prisoners were not arrested for ten days. The police had no time to enquire into the matter and make arrests. The evidence of the engineer, in charge of the Love Grove pumping station, who indentified the first and second prisoners, was very important. The prisoners were positively identified by several witnesses. Thus, with regard to the first and second prisoners, the jury had a large body of evidence. The third prisoner was also identified, and so were the fourth, fifth and sixth prisoners as going along with the mob of rioters. The goods stolen from the complainant's shop had been positively identified and there could be no doubt that the four prisoners, in whose possession they were found, stole them. With regard to the seventh prisoner, it was remarked that he had been clearly recognised as being among the rioters. The evidence called in favour of the seventh and last prisoners was not reliable, because there was the evidence of eye-witnesses who saw them among the rioters.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said they had clearer evidence in this case than they had in the two cases of seventeen and eleven rioters, who committed the offence of dacoity late in the evening. It was a bright morning on the 12th August, when the present dacoity was committed, and the witnesses might be taken to have clearly seen what they described. The defence made by the prisoners in the statements they made to the court, was an *alibi*, and it was for the jury to say whether any *alibi* was at all established. It was very lucky for the prisoners that death had not resulted from the injuries they caused to the old man and Jourabai. Now, what was the common object of the prisoners in going in a mob to Mahomedan's chawl but to plunder and commit outrage, armed as they were with long sticks? Some of the prisoners had been identified by people who had known them, and were distinguished from the rest by the flags that they carried in their hands. The ornaments stolen from the complainant's house had been clearly identified. With reference to prisoner No. 8, his lordship said, the evidence was extremely weak. Several of the witnesses spoke positively to the presence of No. 9 being present among the rioters, and to his carrying a flag. His lordship said it was hard to accept the statement of the witnesses for the defence that the mill hands stayed at the mill till 10 a.m. on the 12th August.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first seven prisoners, and a unanimous verdict of not guilty for the eighth prisoners; and a verdict of not guilty for the last prisoner by a majority of seven to two.

The last two prisoners were acquitted, but were detained.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said this was a case of dacoity more serious than any that had come before the Court, as it was accompanied by violence. The first seven prisoners were then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each.

The prisoners, on hearing the sentence, raised up a howl of lamentations, and were ordered to be removed from the dock forthwith. The Court adjourned until 10 a.m. this (Thursday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st November.

Read letter from Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Contractor dated 11th November 1893, requesting, with reference to Trustees. Resolution No 333, dated 31st October last, that he may be granted a further extension of one year from the date of his letter within which to build upon his leasehold.

Resolution.—An extension of time up to 30th September 1894 may be allowed.

Read letter from the President, Bandora Municipality, No. 720, dated 15th November 1893, acknowledging receipt of a letter from the Acting Engineer of the Trust, forwarding specification and detailed estimates and a tender for the construction of the bescon to be erected by the Bandora and Municipality on the Danda Reef; and stating that the Municipality wish to adopt the suggestion that Mr. T. G. Mullen, Masonry Inspector of the Trust, should supervise the work on payment of Rs. 20 per week for his trouble and expenses; and requesting that the Trustees will also allow the necessary iron work to be made in the Port Trust Workshops, the actual cost plus 15 per cent, being charged to the Bandora Municipality. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 17th November 1893, reporting that Mr. Mullen is willing to look after the work for the remuneration offered, and that the iron work can be done in the Trust Workshops for the actual cost plus 15 per cent for supervision.

Resolution Mr. Mullen may be allowed to supervise the work on the terms proposed, and the iron work may, as a special case, be supplied by the Port Trust Workshops on the terms recommended. It should be understood that the Trustees undertake no responsibility of any sort for the work.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th October 1893, forwarding a letter from a Timber Dealer, asking to be allowed to surrender his lease (R. R. No. 467) of a site on Elphinstone Estate, which expires on 31st July 1897; and stating that it is reported that the applicant has failed in business. Read memo. by the Assistant Secretary, dated 18th October 1893, stating that it is useless in the present case to attempt to make the lessee carry out his lease; and suggesting that he be allowed to surrender it on his giving the notice required by Section 153 of the Municipal Act, paying the taxes due, and undertaking to pay the cost of the surrender, which will not be more than Rs. 4. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th November 1893, reporting that the lessee has given the required notice to the Municipality has paid taxes up to 31st March 1894, and has deposited Rs. 4 to cover the cost of the surrender; and recommending that the surrender be allowed. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee. Resolution surrender may be allowed, subject to payment of rent up to date thereof. Submitted memo. by the Chairman, dated 20th September 1893, enquiring whether if the eastern portion of the Victoria Road Extension is shifted further north so as to equally divide the plot between the Mill and the Burial-ground, there would be any objection to reclaiming the small area of the Timber Pond south of the road. Memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st September 1893, reporting that it is highly desirable that the portion of the Timber Yard referred to should be reclaimed and that it is very dirty and insanitary. Memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 27th October 1893, estimating the cost of the reclamation of plot H on plan Rs. 8,371. Report by the Traffic Manager, dated 6th November 1893. Submitted memo. by the Engineer dated 11th November 1893, recommending that the reclamation of the Timber Pond and filling in of the low-lying ground, marked No. 9 on plan between it and the proposed road O D be taken in hand together. Submitted correspondence with certain temporary occupants of land at Mazagon objecting to vacate their premises in accordance with notices served on them. Letter from the Engineer dated 30th October 1893, submitting a scheme for laying out roads and levelling plots at Mazagon and Tank Bunder. Memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 8th November 1893, approving of the Engineer's scheme. Read note by the Chairman, dated 15th November 1893, stating that the scheme has been well and carefully considered. That the estimates are as follows :—

Mazagon Estate :

i. To be undertaken at once—		
1. Levelling plots 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11, having an area in the aggregate of 51,918 square yards	8,990	
2. Road Q. R.	2,994	
3. Removing and rebuilding water-trough	640	
		12,624
ii. To be carried out gradually as the demand for ground increases—		
4. Levelling plots 3, 4, 6, and 9, having an area in the aggregate of 32,310 square yards	9,313	
5. Roads F G, J K, A B, C D, and E F.	10,190	
		19,503
Total Mazagon Estate...		32,127

Tank Bunder Estate—

i. To be undertaken at once—		
6. Reclaiming plot H, having an area of 9,422 square yards	8,371	
ii. To be carried out gradually as the demand for ground increases—		
7. Levelling plots 12, 13, and 14, having an area in the aggregate of 21,578 square yards	5,655	
8. Roads G H and I J	5,344	
		10,999
Total Tank Bunder Estate..		19,370
Grand Total..Rs.		51,497

That the cost of levelling on the average is about 4 annas per square yard only, and it will vastly improve the value of the land and the sanitation of the locality when the whole is levelled and systematically laid out as proposed. That the works should be carried out as proposed by the Engineer in such a way as to make suitable new sites available before disturbing the present monthly tenants, but notices to vacate should be served, and as soon as such new sites are ready, ejectment proceedings should be taken if necessary. That such of the proposed roads as are not to be undertaken at present should be permanently marked out on the ground for guidance in determining frontages. That as regards the water-trough, he considers it would in the position proposed seriously depreciate the value of a very good corner site; that it would be equally conveniently situated if placed on the other side of the road in the vacant space between the two kerosine oil godowns; and that he understands the Traffic Manager

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NEW GOODS FOR 'XMAS.—Crackers, Sweets, Chocolates, Crystallised Fruits, Children's Mail Carts, Rocking Horses, Perambulators, Photo-Frames, Indoor Games, Scrap Albums, Plated ware, Fancy Stationery, Compendium of Games, Writing Desks, Mechanical Toys, Toilet Requisites, Hardware, &c., &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, Cheese.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y.," care of this Office.

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By Order,
C. H. A. GABB, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Camp of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Ahmedabad, 29th November, 1893.

AUSTRALIAN
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"RIP VAN WINKLE."
SATURDAY,
Last Night,
"THE AMAZONS"
AND ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

ALL the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday including Consols at 98⅛, and Bar Silver at 32 1-8 per oz.; and in New York, the quotation for Silver had again become nominal, with demand Exchange on London ‡ cent higher, at 4·85¼ dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but in East Indian Cotton all grades of Broach, Dholera, Oomra descriptions, and Hinganghat were 1-16d. per lb. lower. Egyption Fair Brown was unchanged at 4 7-8d. per lb. The day's Imports were heavy, at 40,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The Cotton Market at New York was unchanged at 8 1-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 8·02 for February Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop to date give the following comparison with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	59,000	48,000	51,000
Three days' do. ...	169,000	132,000	159,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	2,846,000	2,603,000	3,601,000

Again a small business has been done in our local Cotton market on the basis of previous quotations, the feeling having, from quiet, become steady. Exporters have bought 650 bales of ready new Cotton, say 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 185-6¼; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 181; and 50 each of Chandoo, at Rs. 190; and Bengals, at Rs. 164¼; while the Mills have taken 650 bales of old stuff, say 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 170-91; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 148; 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 189; and Rampore, at Rs. 195; and 50 Dharwars, at Rs. 176; besides 100 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 166-70 per candy.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, with but very little doing for export; quotation, however, are unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	14	0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„	3	14	0 „
Red Delhi	„	3	11	0 „
Hard Yellow.....	„	4	2	0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	12	0 „
Hard Red	„	3	9	0 „

SEEDS have again been taken by shippers to a moderate extent in a steady market; but without further change in prices, which we quote, this evening, as follows:—

Linseed.....	Rs.	7-11-6	to 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	„	6-10-0	to 6-11-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore.	„	6-3-0	to 6-7-0	„
Do. Red do. ...	„	6-0-0	to 6-2-6	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,851	bales.
Wheat.....	11,536	cwts.
Linseed	3,337	„
Rapeseed	1,167	„
Gingelly	10,728	„
Castorseed	2,566	„
Rice	10,378	„

FREIGHTS remain quiet for forward, and dull for near shipment, no fresh business of importance having transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet again at 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Merchants' Bills again being scarce. 1s. 3 3/8 for December delivery was done before long, and became the current rate in that position, though Paper into February, for the same rate was refused. Bank remittance, as usual in a dull market, was again enquired for, and we hear of the Silver traffic being again on the increase, £80,000 being reported as having been done to-day, and £50,000 yesterday. Rates, consequently, close weaker, one transaction being reported for the mail at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but could not be repeated. We quote as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 3-8d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight ...	1·61¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at an advance of 1-8 per cent. on last evening's rates for Fours; but this was soon lost, and quotations settled down to 105 for Money and the Settlement, and 104¾ for the January account, at which they left off with a steady feeling. In the new 3½ per cent. Loan 98¼ has remained the price.

SHARES are as dull as well they could be, and no change whatever in quotations has been made to-day.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th November, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	1,19,000	4,000	2,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	258	9	473
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	16,24,593	20,73,147	66,267	37,54,007
Total for 20 weeks..	17,19,593	21,92,147	69,267	39,72,007
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	81,345	1,44,632	4,357	2,30,354
Per mile of Ry do.	177	314	9	500
Total to corresponding date do.	15,96,957	20,56,513	69,003	37,22,473

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 12,354
Increase to date ..... „ 2,49,534

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th November, 1893, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	2,10,000	4,000	3,53,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	126	2	211
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	24,17,946	36,56,534	1,06,076	61,80,556
Total for 20 weeks..	25,56,946	38,66,534	1,10,076	65,33,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,09,492	3,00,124	6,004	4,15,630
Per mile of Ry do.	65	179	4	248
Total to corresponding date do.	22,19,453	42,53,630	3,18,409	67,91,392

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 62,630
Do. to date..... „ 2,57,836

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 25th November, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,57,151	5,43,420	6,104	7,36,675
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	..	..	7,65,584

Decrease ..... Rs. 28,909.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 28.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	84·0
6 p.m.	83·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MORIARTY—November 24, at Brighton, the wife of Arthur S. Moriarty, I. C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

MUNRO—November 18, at 14, Innes Street, Inverness, James Munro, Manager, Pashok Tea Estate, Darjeeling.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIOR—November 28, at Bombay, the wife of R. D. Prior, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STRATHMANN—BAPTY—November 29, Wednesday, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. York-Browne, Arthur Frederic George, son of Charles Strathmann, Leipzig, to Laura Geraldine Ann Lee, daughter of the late Frederic Bapty, Lewisham, Kent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVISON—November 22, at Meerut, the wife of Captain K S Davison, D A A G, of a son.
FRIER—November 23, at Veysarpaudy, the wife of R D Frier, of a daughter.
HENNING—November 23, at Lahore, the wife of Mr C F Henning, of a son.
PERT—November 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of F J Pert, C S, of a son.
WILSON—November 17, at Rangoon, the wife of Sub-Conductor C Wilson, Comt. Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARGILL—COMBA—November 23, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, James Dudley Cargill, Bengal Civil Service, to Albina, eldest daughter of the Rev P Comba, Litt. D D D, of Florence, Italy.
LEA—CHADBURN—November 24, at St Thomas's Church, Dacca, James Herbert, son of Richard Lea, Esq, of Dibrughur, to Nellie Grace, second daughter of C F Chadburn, Esq. of Dacca.
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE—WHISH—November 25, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev J Luckman, Edmund Wira Pickard-Cambridge, Hautley Tea Estate, Assam, second surviving son of the Rev Edward Pickard-Cambridge, Warmwell, Dorchester, to Pauline Kathleen Ella, eldest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Martin Bolleau Whish.

DEATHS.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY—November 24, at Rawalpindi Trina Mary, only daughter of Major and Mrs H F Lyons Montgomery, aged 16 months.
WEATHERALL—November 25, at Calcutta, Marry Ann (May), the Darling wife of Vivian E Weatherall, of Purneah, aged 23 years, 11 months, 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

FOLLOWING immediately on his visit to Rajkote, at the invitation of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar, Lord Harris met the Chiefs and Sirdars of Gujerat at Ahmedabad. At a brilliant Durbar, held at Sahibaug, His Excellency received the "nazars" of the different Chiefs, and presented to each a dress of honour. The enlightened ruler who bears the distinctive title of Dewan of Palanpur was invested with the Order conferred on His Highness by Her Majesty in recognition of the excellent reforms which he has carried out in the face of many difficulties in his State. Palanpur is a Mahomedan Principality with an area of over three thousand miles, and a population of a quarter of-a-million, forming one of a group of thirteen States, included in the Palanpur Agency, which is situated in the extreme north of the Presidency, running on the north with Marwar, on the east with the Mahi Kantha Agency, on the south by the State of Baroda, and on the east by the Runn of Kutch. Though the ruler of Palanpur is a Mussulman, the great majority of his subjects are Hindus. The ruling family is of Afghan origin, but the first Dewan, Ghazni Khan obtained his title from the Emperor Akbar, three centuries ago, for successfully resisting an invasion of the Afghan tribes. The family were given Palanpur, and much territory besides by the Emperor Aurungzeb, but that State is all that remains of their territory. They would have lost even that had not a British force restored them in 1813, and chastised the Sindi retainers who had murdered Firoz Khan in the previous year. The Dewan is his own Prime Minister, and has proved himself a capable and firm ruler. Part of the territory is poor, and yielding only one crop a year; the southern portions have a rich black loam yielding three crops annually—when there is no deficiency in the rainfall. This and the neighbouring States have been in past times constantly scourged by famines resulting from drought; in 1813 the people were reduced to feed on human flesh, and such numbers died that it was impossible to remove the dead. The raids of the then independent Sindis, doubtless had some share in bringing matters to that deplorable pass. Many villages were wholly depopulated, and considerable areas of country have ever since laid waste. The capital of the State is a town surrounded by walls, three miles in circuit; the houses closely packed in narrow irregular dirty lanes. The water-supply comes from unwholesome wells, and, as might be expected, the public health is far from good. But the Dewan has done much to improve matters, having established a hospital, a school, and a library, and lighted the town.

Lord Harris, in investing His Highness the Dewan with the Order conferred in recognition of his successful efforts to improve the condition of his subjects, selected for especial commendation the abolition of the system of forced labour, which had existed in the State from time immemorial. Every official had a right to exact free labour from the population under the institution of Veth, a species of corvee. All efforts to modify or abolish the custom proved abortive owing to the resistance of the official classes who profitted by the system, and defended their vested interests with unanimity and success until the Dewan took the question up with great determination. As Lord Harris observed, it required much moral courage to resist the pressure of the influential classes which was brought to bear upon the Dewan, who well deserves the commendation bestowed on the firmness with which he faced the unpopularity incurred by the abolition of the system. Another reform got rid of an abuse, of a kind that seems strange and unheard of in the present day, but which lingered on in one form or another throughout Christendom into the present century—the practice of debiting prisoners with the cost of their food, and exacting payment. The practice was only done away with in Palanpur by the strong hand of the Dewan. Of course, the abolition of these charges entailed additional expenditure on the part of the State for the maintenance of prisoners, but that consideration was not allowed to stand in the way. The disinterestedness of this reform, which only benefits criminals in jail, is the more deserving of recognition, seeing that the revenues of the State scarcely exceed half-a-lakh a year. It is probably due to the fact that the rule vigorously administers the affairs of the State that he has been able to find resources for so many good works. He contributed a sufficient sum towards the cost of the Palanpur-Deesa Railway to enable that line to be constructed giving his subjects access to markets before closed to their produce. The Governor praised the public spirit which led the ruler of this out-of-the-way little State to charge his revenue to the fullest extent possible for useful public works, setting an example which deserves imitation of encouraging railway enterprise by investing Indian capital in opening up the country. Speaking to the Chiefs of Guzerat in general, His Excellency congratulated them on having acted on the advice given them in 1887 by Lord Reay, who in a Durbar held also at Ahmedabad, drew their attention to the inconvenience and injury to trade occasioned by the imposition of transit duties in their States. Two years later most of the States had abolished those duties, and in 1891 the abolition was completed. The fear that the States would experience a loss of revenue has proved unfounded, for taking the States of the Palanpur Agency all round their income has increased by an aggregate of three lakhs and-a-half. Bad harvests have occasioned a falling off in one or two instances, but the removal of the dues are not answerable for the small decrease noticeable in those special cases. The States of the Rewa Kantha Agency enjoy an increment of seven lakhs of revenue, through the substitution of other taxes for the obnoxious transit duties; and the Mahi Kantha States have likewise profited to an appreciable extent.

Lord Harris was fully justified in asking the Chiefs of Guzerat to agree with him that the finances of their States have come to no harm through acting upon the advice of the Government of Bombay, while their subjects have gained by the increased facilities to trade. A legitimate use was made of the successful result of following the sound advice given by the Provincial Government in the matter of the transit duties, by making it the ground of an appeal to their Highnesses to be satisfied with the decisions given by Government in respect of boundary disputes, Lord Harris confesses that he views with apprehension the growing practice of appealing to every possible authority in succession against the decisions in such cases. This practice is by no means peculiar to the Chiefs of Guzerat. The Bombay Corporation knows how to appeal against the action of the Government of Bombay to the Viceroy in Council, and from the ruling of the Viceroy in Council to the Secretary of State in London. These appeals as a rule fail to accomplish any practical result. The experience of the Chiefs of Guzerat may be different, but they have a profound faith in memorials which are of imposing length. The Governor of Bombay owns that their volume is portentous, whence we may conclude that he regards, not merely with dismay, but alarm, a memorial which came before him recently, the printed paragraphs of which numbering eighteen hundred. Doubtless, the memorialists counted upon the impossibility of the Governor of Bombay in Council finding time to deal with each of the eighteen hundred paragraphs with the fulness essential to their refutation, and the calculation apparently is that if a thousand of the arguments were left unanswered, Lord Kimberley would naturally decide adversely to the local Government. Lord Harris assured the Princes and Chiefs assembled at Ahmedabad that no advantage is gained by confusing cases with a mass of verbiage. If their Highnesses read the *Times'* reports of the debates in the House of Commons they may be inclined to think that His Excellency is mistaken in his estimate of the practical value of confusing cases with a large admixture of verbiage. They may deem it a necessary and indispensable weapon of controversy when it is desired to carry conviction to the mind of the Government at home. It would appear from the remarks which fell from Lord Harris on this subject, that it is the principal duty of the Indian Council to aid the Secretary of State in wading through the immense volume of literature sent to him by the Native States in appealing against the decisions of the local Governments and the Government of India. His Excellency finds in this duty, a strong argument against the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, without whose help Lord Kimberley or his successors could not survive the memorials with which Native States bombard the India Office at long range. Nevertheless, it is admitted that once in a way the Bombay Government finds in a Native State a good example which it is not too proud to follow. Lord Harris has had his attention attracted to the institution of travelling dispensaries, which have been introduced into some Native States with advantage. Enquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether it is practicable to utilise this convenient method of supplying districts suffering from epidemics with medical aid suitable to the emergency.

COLONEL M. P. SYMONS, the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has been congratulated on the results he is able to show in his Report on Musketry Instruction in Bengal; but the excellent returns which Brigadier-General Gatacre has sent in relating to musketry in the Bombay Presidency seem to have escaped attention. The annual course was carried out both by British and Native Cavalry and Infantry in a satisfactory manner; and, in accordance with the regulations, Company and non-commissioned officers have generally been reported by their Commanding Officers as efficient. The periodical instruction of the junior officers in the firing exercise has, we are given to understand, increased their knowledge and raised their standard of proficiency, but still General Gatacre regrets to say there is not yet throughout the regiments that strictness of supervision over the non-commissioned officer instructors when at drill, which is held to be absolutely necessary before they can be made thoroughly efficient. The standard of efficiency has, however, been raised it is claimed, though the non-commissioned officer does not always exact as strict discipline or such correctness in the firing positions as is requisite for the thorough training of the rank-and-file in the handling of their rifles. In Bengal there is pretty much the same complaint, and Colonel Symons gives company officers clearly to understand that walking about on parade and on the ranges and exercising a general supervision is no longer sufficient. They must not only lead, they must instruct, and instruct well. Colonel Simpson, reporting on the efficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers as musketry instructors, declares that although they have generally been reported upon as efficient, there is still room for improvement in the control and direction of fire by company and section commanders. In Bombay, however, it is gratifying to find that a steady advance is being made in fire direction and control—a most important branch of instruction and officers and non-commissioned officers are beginning to realise its value. During the year under report field-firing was carried out at all stations, where practicable, for increasing interest is being taken in this branch of musketry, and every effort has been made to render the operations instructive to all ranks. As the result of the competitions the "D" troop of the 7th Hussars gained first place among British Cavalry corps in this Presidency and the 2nd Durham Light Infantry first for the second year in succession among the British Infantry regiments. Of the Native forces the 4th Bombay Cavalry attained the highest figure of merit, of the Mounted Forces and the 7th Bombay Infantry the highest for the second successive year among the infantry regiments, while of the local corps, the 2nd Central India Horse, the Erinpura Irregular Cavalry, and the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent rank first in their respective classes. Altogether it is satisfactory to [illegible] that musketry efficiency in the Bombay [illegible] is steadily on the increase.

A BRIEF sketch of the meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1892-93, which Mr. Hutchinson has just issued, contains an amount of instructive information. During last year, it appears, that the winds were more frequently from the northward or southward than in an average year, though in Bombay itself south-easterly winds were observed for the greater part of the year, while the temperature was from two to four degrees in excess of the mean. The rainfall, as everybody knows, was above the average in all districts. The note referring to storms shows that there was quite a sufficiency of destructive disturbances. Towards the end of April last year the first cyclone swept over the west coast. Great destruction was done to property afloat and on shore. On the Kathiawar coast where the full effects of the storm were felt, it is recorded that the wind velocity was more than a hundred miles an hour. In the whole of Cutch thirty-eight persons were killed and one hundred and forty-one injured, ninety-eight thousand houses were damaged, thirty boats destroyed, and twenty-two others injured. These details almost equal the record of an American blizzard; but they are not all. A hundred and twenty-six thousand trees were uprooted, and five hundred thousand others injured. The damage to grass and other goods is assessed at three lakhs of rupees; crops suffered to the tune of a lakh, and the total amount of the value of the loss occasioned in the province by the storm, as certified by the Political Agent of Cutch, was over twelve and a-half lakhs, of which something like half was borne by the Durbar. A month later a cyclone swept over the coast further south, the greatest force being experienced in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri. Eleven lives were lost and twenty vessels foundered. Again in the month of July, strong winds and heavy rain prevailed ashore, while vessels between Bombay and Aden reported severe gales. A month afterwards there were heavy rains which flooded low-lying country, and breached the railway lines. Following this, ten lives were lost, three hundred and thirty cattle destroyed, two thousand five hundred dwellings overthrown, and sevent

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHARGE AGAINST THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

ANGRY RECRIMINATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, read a telegram from the Chartered South Africa Company, denying that the Mashonas had been allowed to kill the Matabele who were lying on the field of battle wounded.

Sir James Fergusson declared that the imputation was a scandalous one.

Mr. Labouchere retorted that it was scandalous for Sir James Fergusson to support a bankrupt set of murderers and marauders like the Chartered Company.

RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question put by Mr. Gourley, said that Government were without any information regarding Russia acquiring a naval rendezvous in the Mediterranean, and he had no reason to suppose that negotiations in reference to the same were proceeding.

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone further said that if Turkey allowed the warships of any nation to pass the Dardanelles that Great Britain would claim the same privilege for her ships.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative meeting at Cardiff, yesterday, said that the position of foreign affairs in view of the crisis abroad was not re-assuring, and he insisted on the vital importance of our upholding our naval supremacy.

THE BETROTHAL OF THE CZAREWITCH DENIED.

The statement made by the *Times* regarding the impending betrothal of the Czarewitch to the Princess Helene of Orleans has been officially denied.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.

An infernal machine from Orleans, identical with the one sent to Count Caprivi, has been sent to the Emperor William, but owing to the suspicious aspect of the box it was opened carefully without doing any harm.

THE ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

ROME, Nov. 28.

Signor Zanardelli has undertaken the task of forming a New Cabinet.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Nov. 28.

The deadlock here as regards the formation of a new Ministry continues.

President Carnot has again consulted M. Perier, M. Develle, and M. Dupuy.

THE DUBLIN MURDER.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A grocer's assistant, named Mearus, and a labourer, named Nolan, have been arrested on the charge of murdering Reid, the supposed informer.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

His Excellency the Governor left to-day, at nine o'clock, for Jodhpur. A large number of gentlemen were present at the station to see him off. The platform was nicely decorated and carpeted. Amongst those present were :—Mr. Reid, the Commissioner ; Mr. Frost, the Collector ; Mr. Weir, Assistant Collector ; General Nicholson ; Mr. Whitworth, Political Secretary ; Mr. Hill, Under-Secretary ; Dr. Pollen ; Mr. Beatty, the Dewan of Palanpur ; Mr. Dulabhji, Prime Minister of Palanpur ; Mr. Uttamram Mehtaji, head-master ; Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, and many others. The Governor reaches Jodhpur to-morrow, and returns to Bombay on Monday.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Opium Commission sat to-day, when evidence of several Native vaids and hakims were recorded. They were all in favour of opium as a medical agent, some quoting medical books two thousand years old. As to its effects on the population, they are unanimous that it did not do harm ; on the codtrary it was necessary, and they never knew except in isolated cases of any disastrous effects brought on by the consumption of the drug. Their evidence fully supported that of the European medical men, who are already examined.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Another instance showing the urgent need of a Pasteur Institute in India occurred in the Punjab. Mrs. Wood Wright, wife of Surgeon-Captain W. H. C. Wood Wright, 10th Bengal Lancers, was obliged to proceed to Paris for treatment, in consequence of having been bitten by a rabid dog in Jhelum.

MR. HUME AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 29.

Mr. A. O. Hume, accompanied by Mr. Browne, arrived by the mail train, this morning. There was a large representative gathering at the station to receive him. He drove through the town amidst vociferous cheers of thousands and showers of flowers, meeting with a most enthusiastic reception. The People's Association gave him a *pan-supari* entertainment at a numerously-attended meeting. An address was presented in the Mill Agents' bungalow. Mr. Chakradeo spoke eloquently, eulogizing the services of the father of the Congress.

Mr. Hume replied in most feeling and eloquent terms dwelling at length on the good work done by the Congress during the past eight years, and exhorting people to work on and persevere in the entire confidance of ultimate success. Mr. Hume also addressed a large meeting outside the mill. In telling them in Urdu, he pointed out how the Congress worked for the good of the whole nation, and urged his hearers to heartily co-operate in the common endeavour to secure justice and a voice in the government of the country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS,]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

Orient steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sugar quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	86 3-16
Bar Silver	32 1/8

CRICKET : PARSIS *VS.* KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 28.

Spencer won the toss. The Parsees scored 72, Vakil scoring 3, Billimoria 6, Mody 8, Engineer 14, Kanga 4, Spencer 6, Eduljee Davur 6, Raja 2, Patel 8, Pochkhana 1, Pherosha Davur 1, Dastoor, not out, 3, extras 10. Pogson took 7 wickets for 21 runs, Shivshankar 3 for 17, and Oghad 1 for 17. Kathiawar scored 65 runs, Hancock scoring 6, Ashby 2, Pogson 14, Bapasola 8, Vajesingjee 3, Wooldridge 6, Tamplar 10, Honeyford, Souter, Shivsanker, all 0, Mackaushland 7, Oghad, not out, 3, extras 6. Kanga took 3 wickets for 39 runs, Raja 6 for 21, Billimoria 1 for 0. The Parsees in their second innings scored 21 runs for two wickets.

Nov. 29.

Spencer's team, in their second innings, scored 153 runs, chief contributors being Kanga, 38 ; Mody, 36 ; Spencer, 15 ; Billimoria, 11. Mackaushland took five wickets for 22 runs and Pogson three for 46.

The Katthiawar eleven, in their second innings, scored 53 runs, Mr. Hancock and Wooldridge each scoring 11 runs. Raja took six wickets for 17 runs. Kanga three for 9, and Billimoria two for 15 runs. Parsees won by 106 runs. Umpires Messrs. Host and Tapia. The Parsees fielded well.

THE JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Japan-Bombay steamer service has become an accomplished fact, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the powerful and influential bodies interested in perpetuating the monopoly which they have so long and so successfully maintained should begin to grow somewhat uneasy, and seek to hamper and if possible, to discredit the movement by appeals to the self-interest of the shippers to China and Japan, and by uncharitably imputing selfish motives to its promoters. The letter of "Onlooker," which appears in the last issue of the *Indian Textile Journal*, is a striking illustration of these tactics. If the worst that can be said of the new venture is that its promoters expect to derive some special advantage for themselves, its ultimate success, and consequently its capability for being useful, may be taken for granted. The unwarranted insinuation against the *bona-fides* of the promoters seems to be the sole burden of "Onlooker's" indictment of the service which bids fair to be a powerful rival of the affiliated liners. He asks two questions and proceeds to answer them, doubtless, to his own satisfaction, in the negative, and these answers, he fancies, are a sufficient condemnation of the new line. The first question is, Will the mill agents and other shippers be really benefitted by guaranteeing to the new liners a certain amount of freight for a fixed period ? and the second is, Are the intentions of the promoters disinterested ? If "Onlooker" had taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the facts of the case, and had not allowed his judgment to be worked by his apparent prejudice, he would not have been betrayed into arriving at such a lame conclusion. It would seem to most people that the second question is wholly irrelevant to the real issue, and that if the new service of steamers is at all likely to benefit the shippers who have so long been at the mercy of the combination liners the motives of its promoters are of very little practical consequence indeed. Though it would be perfectly fair and legitimate for the agents to arrange for specially favourable terms for themselves as a return for the enormous trouble and *risk* incurred by them in completing the arrangements for the new service. But as a matter of fact this portion of "Onlooker's" letter is based on ignorance, or, (is it distortion ?) of the fact that the Agents of the Laners are Messrs. Tata and Sons, a distinct firm altogether from Messrs. Tata and Company ; and that so far from the agents being the largest shippers of raw cotton to China and Japan, as alleged by "Onlooker," they do not ship one single pound of cotton. Apart from this personal question, which really does not concern the shippers, it is evident that under the new arrangement the shippers will be materially benefitted, both directly and indirectly. To begin with, it is certain that but for the establishment of the new service of steamers, the allied Companies would have continued to turn a deaf ear to the application of their shippers for a reduction of freight, and the 15 per cent. reduction which they have been compelled to advertise is the first and direct benefit of the competition with which they are threatened. In the second place, even if the P.& O. and their allies should be tempted to injure their rivals by an offer of lower rates than those of the new line of steamers, the shippers would be benefitted out of all proportion to any relative loss resulting from the guaranteed rates inas much as the guaranteed freights is only a small fraction, about 1/7th of the total exports, and the low rates at which the remaining 6/7th of the export could be placed in the Chinese and Japanese markets would tend to benefit our mills in another direction, by stimulating higher prices for their production. For it would pay shippers to offer higher prices in consideration of the lower freight available to them ; and if the allied Companies should, as insinuated by "On-looker," cut down their rates to one rupee per ton, the advantage to the shippers of the unguaranteed quantity of exports would be proportionately higher. The real disorganisation of trade would result not from the policy of contracts for fixed freights for a specific period such as are offered by the new Company, but from the constant shuffling and shifting of rates which the older companies would be tempted to resort to as times and circumstances should dictate. Another important feature of the new experiment would be the chief and regular supply of Japanese coal, which the new liners would place at the disposal of our mills, hitherto dependent upon the comparatively dearer English coal, with the liability to enhanced prices and intermittent supplies, consequent on strikes and accidents in England. The stimulus to Indian trade generally, which the running of the Japanese steamers must afford is another element which might be taken into consideration. From every point of view therefore, the new enterprise is worthy of encouragement and support, especially by our native friend. There is every reason to believe that the shippers are alive to the advantages offered by the new liners, no less than to the necessity of resisting the allurement of the temporary bait of lower freight, which might be offered nor can they be unconscious of the disadjustment of trade which would arise from violent fluctuation of freight. The fixed rates offered by the new company are so low as to leave a bare margin of profit, supposing the steamers secured full freights at their advertised rates and it is absurd to suppose that with the rates cut down so fine, the new company could thrive and prosper at the expense of its supporters. Our mill industry is now passing through an exceptionally acute crisis, and if the enterprise of Messrs. Tata and Sons should be instrumental in mitigating the force of the unfavourable conditions it has to contend with, by ensuring the permanency of reasonably low freight they would deserve well of the country.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Mail for Madagascar closes at Zanzibar, at noon, the 30th instant.

Public traffic may be accepted for Mauritius at six rupees four annas a word.

Rates for Indian State telegrams to Mauritius, four rupees four annas, to Seychelles, three rupees ten annas.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, close at Karachi, at 1 p.m., Thursday, the 30th instant.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenn Vizeu cable.

DETAILS have been received at Constantinople of the destruction by fire of the Amawi mosque at Damascus which occurred on the evening of the 14th instant. It appears that while some workmen were engaged in placing a layer of lead upon a roof a fire suddenly broke-out at the base of the building. The local fire engines were powerless to check the flames, which raged for twelve hours, the mosque and all the houses in the same street being burnt down. The conflagration caused great excitement in the city, and the whole of the troops in the district had to be called out to prevent looting and maintain order. The amount of the demage done is variously estimated at from half a million to a million sterling. The Sultan has given orders for the rebuilding of the holy structure at his private cost, and his Majesty will also pay for the rebuilding of the houses of the poorer sufferers. The Amawi mosque was the largest and most ancient edifice in the Islamic world. It was built at the time of the Khailt Ibn Adbul Malik Ban Marwan, between the years 89 and 99 of the Hejirah.

A DARK CORNER OF CHINESE TURKISTAN.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.]

PART I.

BY "Chinese Turkistan" is here intended that portion of Central Asia, which consists of a horse-shoe depression, bounded north, south, and west, respectively, by the Tian Shan, Kuen Lun, and Pamir Mountains ; the eastern end of the valley lying open to the Gobi desert.

The lofty mountains shutting in the valley on three sides render it inaccessible on wheels except from the east ; so that to enter from the north I rode and clambered over the Muzart, or Ice Pass, made known to us by the Buddhist pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang in the seventh century, but crossed by no traveller of note, European or Asiatic, that I am aware of, since. This route brought me to Aksu, whence my caravan continued round the western end of the valley to Kashgar, Yengi Hissar, and Yarkand.

Here our party was met by Mirza Muhamad Ali and others, sent by the Chinese authorities, to bring us to his house in the suburbs, where, on our first stay in Yarkand, we were lodged ; the white-turbaned Mirza, (a Kashmiri, but dressed in the cotton *khalat* of the country) being our intermediary with the Chinese.

On our second visit we lodged in the town in the house of Muhammad Amin Khan, a man suffering, as so many do in Yarkand, from goitre, but a notability in his way, who accompanied Mr. Carey to Lob Nor. He was likewise landlord of the late Mr. Dalgleish, and expressed himself as liking English people, and ready to receive my commands also. Remembering, too, how treacherously Dalgleish had been murdered, he seemed determined that such a fate should not be mine, to which end he lay outside my room at night and planted his head against the door, which was affectionate no doubt, and well meant ; but, inasmuch as he snored like a trumpet, was not altogether soothing.

On our leaving Yarkand Amin Khan insisted on accompanying us as far as Karghalik, on the way to which we passed through Yak-shambeh, where I found vigorous employment in taking photographs, being fortunate in persuading some of the fair sex to allow their charms to be transferred to paper. The first who was thus prevailed upon was a buxom dame, Zoeda Khoja, wearing the locally fashionable large tilpak hat of fur, and seated astride on her donkey, as when travelling en famille.

At Karghalik we were entertained in the house of the Turki Aziz Beg ; the resident Chinese Amban and he being both attentive. The Amban sent his card and a present, after the fashion of the country, of some fodder and maize, and invited me to dinner on the morrow. I was obliged, however, for lack of time to decline his invitation ; whereupon the Amban sent next morning, for breakfast on the road, five basins of food cooked in Chinese fashion and dressed with a nicety and taste worthy of a Parisian cafe.

These good things were brought by a servant, an interpreter, and a young gentlemanly looking Chinese secretary, the last of whom presented a piteous request for medicine or something to enable him to break off the habit of smoking opium ; a humbling request for both of us ; on his part that he should not have sufficient self-control to give the habit up, and mine that he should come for cure to one of a nation that by fostering the growth of, and making the opium, has done and is doing so much for the ruin of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen.

Possibly the opium-grower, and they who share his gains, would have advised "my friend, use the opium, but do not abuse it"—advice which, had the applicant been able to act upon, he need not have come to me. His case was not that of a low-born degraded Chinaman, which would have been bad enough, but a man in the flower of youth, on a par with a member of our Indian Civil Service and occupying a similar position, yet bound in chains, in comparison with which the fetters and horrors of Siberia are a flea-bite, and for deliverance from which some days afterwards, the poor slave came again beseeching help.

On the outskirts of the town, our host Aziz Beg, as if determined that his remains should rest in a worthy sepulchre, had caused to be built a mausoleum. It consisted of a rectangular space at the road-side, approached through an important looking gateway ; and having in the centre a small domed building to serve for his tomb. At the side opposite the gateway was a raised verandah, or cloister, with *mihrab* and pulpit, to serve as a mosque. This was approached by a broad pathway, and the roof supported by slender wooden columns, all above the brickwork foundations being built, after the fashion of the country, of mud, but looking in photograph more pretentious.

Karghalik is only a small town, but possesses a certain importance from its being the eastermost point of departure for caravans travelling by the Karakoram route, and over the Himalayas to India. It was here that I received a telegram (kindly forwarded free of cost hundreds of miles by the Russian authorities), which finally decided my taking the Karakoram route ; and as it was now 26th September I ought, in anticipation of early snows, to have started for the Passes at once. But to have done so would be to omit seeing Khotan just as all the English travellers to Kashgar before me had done ; Shaw, Forsyth, Younghusband, and Bell Johnson and Carey had seen Khotan ; but they approached from the south, leaving the route between Karghalik and Khotan untraversed as a whole by any Englishman ; and to miss this little sprig of laurel was not to my taste.

Still less was it to my liking to lose the opportunity of distributing the remainder of my stock of the scriptures (which I had been spreading over the country) in a town, where, probably, a printed copy of the Bible had never been seen. So I determined to go first to Khotan, and leave the weather in his hands who rules it.

Having thus arranged, we left Karghalik, a party of 6 horsemen, 14 horses, and 2 carts. "Your humble servant" was dressed in a drab suit, top boots, and, when cold, sheepskin hat. His saddle, new from Long Acre, and made to order, had holsters, to left for a small biscuit box, and to right to hold an enamelled bottle for cold tea, with space to spare for small etceteras. Behind my right leg was suspended, in case made by my servant Joseph, a double-barrelled gun, to which I was more than once indebted for a good breakfast, and which could also be slung at one's back in an excellent leather carrier given me by Mr. St. George Littledale. Behind the left leg was a saddle bag with waterproof coat, and book to read, whilst abaft the saddle was a valise in which could be carried telescope, field-glasses, clinometer, and sundry other instruments of necessaries. Next came Joseph ; then Amin Agha as groom, dressed in sheepskin coat and hat ; also a volunteer named Sarim Sak, and two mounted policemen sent as escort by the Chinese authorities.

Within half-an-hour of leaving Karghalik, and the pleasant country we had traversed all the way from Yarkhand, we plunged into a kind of desert that was new to me, called a *chul*, where it appeared to have rained stones and boulders. The country was perfectly flat, and in keeping with what some tell us it has been, namely, the bottom of an inland sea ; and after riding an hour and a half across alternate *chul* and sandy desert, we reached Khosh Langar, the boundary between Karghalik and Guma.

Leaving Khosh Langar we travelled for six hours through the night, which was cold in spite of my sleeping in the cart in a fur coat ; and early in the morning we reached Chulak Langar, thence to plunge into *chul* again ; stony, barren, and without a blade of verdure, the most thoroughly sterile, and arid tract I think I ever saw. The landscape was most wearying. In the distance, southwards, were barren hills, but near at hand nothing but stones.

Towards evening we crossed the bed of the Kilian river, and, after a march of twenty-three miles, reached Guma. Guma is a small town with a bazaar of 300 shops, the chief place of a district, said to have 1,000 houses.

THE *Madras Times* is authorized by the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company to give an unqualified denial to the statement that has been made by some of its contemporaries to the effect that after the recent accident at Karamadai the dead bodies of native passengers were buried under the diversion which was laid to prevent delay to traffic.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

ON Monday afternoon the third stage 700 yards (Match 16) was fired of the Championship Series. Lce Corp Miles, Worc Regt, made 32 points. Lieut Young, Drummer Lambert and Lce-Corp Wake, made 30 each. In the grand aggregate Lieut. Young is now leading by one point. In the second stage of the Native Championship, which opened yesterday, Lce-Naik Lakshman Devli, 10th Bom Infy, and Hav Luxman Mehtar were one short of a possible scoring, 34 each, whilst 3 others made 33 each. The following is the result of the Match 16.

MATCH 16.—Champions, third stage, Rs. 100 presented by Lieut-Col G. C. Curtis, A. A. G. for Musketry. Distance 700 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lance Copl Miles, Worc Regt	32	25
Lance Corp Wake, Dur L Inf	30	15
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	30	10
Corp Moorhouse, 7th Hussars	29	7-8
Sergt-Maj Murray, Lan Fus	29	7-8
Lance Sergt Caffery, Lan Fus	29	7-8
Sergt Jones, Roy Lan Regt	28	7-8
Pte McKenna, Lan Fus	27	5
Sergt Ridgewell, R E	27	5
Corp Burns, Dur L I	27	5
Sergt Hill, G I P R Vols	27	5
Corp Cutler, G I P R Vols	27	5
Gun Instr Bedford, R N	26	5
Pte Flint, Roy, Lan Regt	26	5
Lce Corp Carvalho, Poona Vols	26	5
Lce Corp Giddy, Worc Regt	26	5
Pte Farmer, Worc Regt	25	5
Pte Jackson, Worc Regt	25	5
Lce Corp Cotterell, Roy L Regt	25	5

Two British and one Native team matches came off this morning. The competition for H E the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, eight rapid directed volleys at alternate targets, at 600 yards. Only four teams competed. The match being won by the Worc Regt, with 47 points, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry being second.

For the British Non-commissioned Officer's Purse six teams competed, the 1st prize being taken by the Lancashire Fusiliers', first team, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers being second. The first mentioned wins Rs. 150 and the second Rs. 80. The Native Volley Firing competition was taken by the 12th Bom Infy, the 5th Bom Infy securing second prize. The first prize, Rs. 120, the second, Rs. 50, and the third prize which fell to the 14th Bom Infy., Rs. 30. The shooting at all the ranges this morning was very steady and the way in which the Volunteers have come to the front all through the present meeting is desiring of great praise. The following are the morning's scores :—

MATCH 7.—British Non-commissioned Officer Purse. Distances 200 and 500 yards.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
a 2nd Bn Lanc Fus	107	118	225
b G I P Ry Vols	98	116	212
Poona Vols	94	114	208
1st Bn Worc Regt	99	100	199
2nd Bn Lanc Fus (2nd team)	85	111	196
2nd Bn K O Y L I	76	96	172

a Wins 1st Prize, Rs. 150.
b Wins 2nd Prize, Rs. 80.

Best individual shot.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt McCarthy, Lan Fus	61	20

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Gr Sergt Crapper	24	31	45
Sergt McCarthy	29	32	61
Lce Sergt Caffery	26	24	50
Sergt Dr McKenna	28	31	59

MATCH 38.—6 Native Championship, second stage. 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce Nk Lakshman Bhagat, 14th Bo I	35	25
Hav Shaik Hussan, 25th Bo Inf	34	20
Nk Shabaz Khan, 22nd Bo Inf	32	15
Nk Baburao Soorway, 9th Bo Inf	32	10
Nk Faizay Hussain, 17th Bo Inf	31	10
Jem Shaik Amin, 4th Bo Infy	33	7
Hav Shaik Curreem, 9th Bo Inf	30	7
Pte Bhiwji Alin, 19th Bo Inf	30	7
Hav Udai Singh, 22nd Bo Inf	30	7
Lce Nk Kussanak Gondnak, 10th Bo Inf	30	5
Pte Bhura Singh, 19th Bo Inf	30	5
Nk Peshate Man S and M	30	5
Nk Manoel D'Souza, 9th Bo Inf	29	5
Jem Gurdat Singh, 14th Bo Inf	29	5
Pte Samuel Aidle, 13th Bo Inf	26	5

8 Prizes100 Rs. 4 ; 10 of Rs. 3 ; 10 of Rs. 2.

MATCH 5.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's prize. 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Worc Regt	47	150
K O Y Light Infy	46	
Lanc Fus	44	
Roy Lanc Regt	41	

MATCH 28.—Native Volley firing competition.

	Pts.	Rs.
12th Bo Infy	25	120
5th Bo Infy	23	53
14th Bo Infy	22	30
10th Bo Infy	21	
1st Bo Infy w	21	
7th Bo Infy	20	
13th Bo Infy	20	
17th Bo Infy	20	
19th Bo Infy	19	
22nd Bo Infy	18	
25th Bo Infy	17	
4th Bo Infy	17	

The Councils Prize, 700 yards, was fired for this afternoon. A Lce-Naik of the 22nd Bom Infy made the top score, 33, a Jemadar of the 13th also scoring the same figure. Havildar Jackie DeSouza, 9th Bom Infy, won the Hyderabad Silver Medal, and Rs. 40 for the highest aggregate at the two distances, scoring 65 points. The Semi-Final Distance Native Championship, 700 yards was also fired for this evening. Lieut Young's score in the unlimited British, remains still unbeaten, Mrs. Scannell won the Ladies Match at disappearing targets with 28 points out of a possible 35.

POONA, Nov. 29.

There was a good amount of excitement on the range this morning over the various events on the programme for the day. Match No. 8, The Running Contest (G. I. P. Cup). British brought out seven teams to compete. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. was present at part of this competition, and was accompanied by Captain Mercer, and Captain Baynes, A.-D.-C. The first team to fire was the Lancashire Fusiliers, who made a score of 90, in slightly under the allotted time—5 minutes. The next team, the Worcester Regiment 2nd team, made a score of 96, out of which 8 points were deducted on account of the team taking 45 seconds over the specified time. The R. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, who followed, made the top score of 103, out of which 4 points were deducted for extra terms, making their score 99. The G. I. B. R. Volunteers, who followed them, made 93, but also had to suffer a deduction of 4 points for extra time. The Poona Volunteers, who came next, however, completed their running and shooting in 4 min. 3 sec. or 57 sec. under the specified time. Their score amounted to only 92, but their swift running, and the clean manner in which they took all four hurdles, the last one being an especially trying one owing to the uneven nature of the ground, won them the Rs. 20 prize for drill and form, thus scoring them their entrance fee. The Worcester Regiment 1st team followed, and, although they made 98, they were disqualified on account of one of their number firing an extra shot at the first range,—700 yards. The same man only fired 4 shots instead of 5 at the second range 400 yards—and the team completed its turn in 4 min. 44 secs., but as the rule was so clear on the point they could only be disqualified. The last team to fire was the Royal Lancaster Regiment, who only made a score of 81 points. The firing throughout this match was not particularly good, and the drill and form were poor all round. The way in which some of the teams trumbled and scrambled at the hurdles caused some amusement to the spectators. The following were the scores at this match :—

MATCH 8.—The Running Contest (G.I.P. Cup) second class targets. Hits count as in individual firing Teams of four N. C. Officers and men from any British Regiment or Corps. Distances 700 and 400 yards. Loading from the pouch. Five minutes. Any position.

	Pts.	Rs.
K O Y L I	99	150
G I P R Vols	94	60
*Poona Volunteers	92	30
Lancashire Fusiliers	90	0
†Worcester Regiment (1st team)	98	0
Worcester Regiment (2nd team)	88	0

* Also wins Rs. 20 for drill and form.
† Disqualified.

MATCH No. 17.—British championship.—800 yards Final Distance.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	33	25
*Lce-Corp Miles, Worc Regt	32	15
†Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo Inf	31	0
Pte Wilson, Lanc Fus	31	10
Pte Pilkington, Roy Lanc Regt	31	10
Pte De Bengh, 7th Hussars	30	7½
Lce-Corpl Cotterell, Roy Lanc Regt	30	7½
Sergt Baker, R E	29	7½
Lce-Corp Pfidler, K O Y L I	29	7½
Pte Carter, Worc Regt	29	5
Corp Burns, Dur L Inf	28	5
Sergt Hill, G I P R Vols	28	5
Lce-Corp Morton, K O Y L I	28	5
Vol Runn, Poona Vols	27	5
Sergt Parkins, K O L I	27	5
Corpl Rasdon, G I P R Vols	26	5
Pte Stalke, Worc Regt	26	5

	Pts.	Rs.
Vol A Barwick, Poona Vols	26	5
Lce-Corp Robinson, K O Y L I	26	5
Gunn-Instr Bedford, R N	26	5

* Miles wins silver medal and Rs. 50 for highest aggregate in third stage 96 points.
† Only competing for medals.

Although he does not come in the prize list, having only made 25 at this distance, Lieut Young takes the gold medal and Rs. 100 for the highest aggregate score, viz., 233, Lieut. Chitty making 230, for the grand aggregate. The highest aggregate in this stage was won by Lce Corp Miles, who takes Rs. 50 and a silver medal.

MATCH 33.—The Running Contest. Open to teams of four non-commissioned officers and men from any Native Regiment or Corps of the Bombay Army, including Bombay troops serving at Quetta and Aden. Targets 2nd class. Distance 600 and 400 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
13th Bombay Infantry	123	100
7th Bombay Infantry	122	66
1st Bombay Grenadiers	111	
25th Bombay Rifles (2nd team)	110	
29th Bombay Rifles (1st team)	104	
22nd Bombay Infantry	91	
*12th Bombay Infantry	89	
9th Bombay Infantry	83	
4th Bombay Rifles	68	

* Wins Rs. 20 for drill and form.

The Harris Challenge Cup Lloyd-Lindsay Competition took place this afternoon before a great many visitors, exciting great interest. Four Batteries of Artillery and the Bombay Light Horse entered. The distances for firing were 500 and 400 yards. Five jumps.

The 72nd Field Battery took the first prize, and Rs. 150 with a score of 122 points L Battery, R. H. A., second prize Rs. 50, score 118 points. The Bombay Light Horse team were at a disadvantage having to borrow horses. One horse refused the jumps twice and disarranged his team. They made a score of 104 points.

Naik Manvel DeSouza, 9th Bombay Infantry, won the gold medal in the Championship for the best aggregate score of 174.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following question occurs in the second paper set at the last LL.B. Examination :—"A Parsee dies intestate survived by his (1) brother's widow, (2) son's widow, and (3) a paternal uncle. Which of them is his heir ?"

With regard to it I found that the impression of most of the candidates who appeared at that Examination and of a well-known legal practitioner was that the son's widow would succeed the deceased. It appears to me open to objection. The case given in the question is governed by Section 7 of the Parsee Succession Act of 1865. It falls under no other section. Section 5 provides the "widow or widower *and* the issue of such child shall take ;" &c. The son's widow, unless she has issue, cannot take the place of the son. For, in that case there was no reason why she should be placed after so many distant collaterals in the second schedule, nor why she should find no place at all in the first. Messrs. Manker and Mehta in their book of solution of LL.B. questions no doubt place her on a par with the son (page 230). But in this case, it may be contended that she has a lineal descendant of the deceased as her co-survivor. The case under consideration can, therefore, fall under no other section than the 7th, and according to it the paternal uncle, and not the son's widow, would be the heir. I know of no decisions bearing upon the point. My view of the case is one, which a careful study of the provisions of the Act would support. It might be wrong in the light of authoritative interpretations. If so, the examiner will confer a great boon on those candidates who have taken the wrong view if he takes into consideration the circumstances stated above.—Yours, &c.,

Sholapur, Nov. 27. A LAW STUDENT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Patel pitches into Native examiners by quoting the instance of the Gujerati passage set for translation into English on account of its being exceedingly stiff compared to other Vernacular passages, and charges the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad with the responsibility of the passage and with youthful ardour for having employed "foot and half foot words," and states further that some of the words and phrases display a craving for parading learning rather than a desire for testing the boy's knowledge of English. I do not know whether one swallow makes the summer, but this much is certain that your correspondent is utterly unacquainted with the way in which the paper containing the passage complained of is set, and I think both he and the public might better be made acquainted with the mode, so that they may know who is really responsible for plagning them with the bitter complaints of the vagaries of examiners.

The English paper is entirely set by the European examiners and not by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, who sets the Gujerati paper only, and who is appointed examiner to test the knowledge of Gujerati only and not to test the knowledge of English of the boys. The first question set in the English paper is to paraphrase some English verses and in the alternative to translate a Vernacular passage into English. Now none of the four European examiners who examine this translation know the Vernaculars. Therefore, these European examiners select an English passage and ask the Vernacular examiners to translate the same into their respective Vernaculars for which they are examiners. These Vernacular translations are then set in the English paper for being re-translated into English by the boys. If the English passage is an easy one no doubt the translation will read simple as well, if it is difficult the translation must read difficult too, unless the translator makes a very free translation, in which case the candidate in re-translating the passage into English would produce a passage quite different from the English passage selected by the European examiners, and would consequently be at a disadvantage ; for all that the European examiners will do in testing the correctness of the students' English is to see whether the re-translation into English tallies with the English passage selected by them. Under the circumstances a faithful translation, though stiff, is always in the interests of the students preferable to a free and therefore easy translation.

Before the present method was introduced every Vernacular examiner set a passage in his own Vernacular and supplied the English examiner a translation into English thereof, which the latter had by him in testing the correctness of the translation. This led to variation of standards, for every Native examiner set a passage by his own standard, and thus the uniformity of the standard of the English paper varied to the prejudice of the students. I submit that the translation passage in the English paper to be examined by European examiners not understanding a word of the passage to be translated can never be tolerated in any University. That it is tolerated by the Bombay University only betrays the vagaries of the University authorities and not of the examiners.

So much for condemning the system of setting the translation passage. But as for vagaries I can give you instances by the score, where examiners other than Natives have erred. Take only for instance the Roman Law and Equity papers set this year at the final LL.B. Over twenty students, I am told, left the examination hall after the first day's paper, which was sufficiently stiff to floor ninety per cent. of the practising lawyers of the Bombay bar.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA.

Warden Road, Nov. 29.

ABU BAKA, hereditary Sultan of the State and territory of Johore Muar, whose sovereign independence of breach of promise actions for ever and ever has just been established in the Queen's Bench Division, is (says the *St. James's Gazette*) a high-caste Malay Prince singularly fair of complexion. He, incidentlly, bears a striking outward resemblance to Mr. H. M. Stanley. Of late years the Sultan has been very much of an invalid, but when he first came to this country six or seven years ago, he mixed a good deal in

clamation being ended, all resumed their seats. The Secretary then represented that there was no further business.

A procession of the Knight Grand Commander, the Knights Commander, &c., &c., was thereupon formed, and left the Durbar tent in the reverse order from that in which it entered, a grand march being performed and the guard-of-honour presenting arms. As His Excellency the Governor departed, a salute of seventeen guns was fired. The Chiefs invited to be present then left in the reverse order in which they arrived, receiving the salutes and honours to which they were entitled. Full dress was worn by all officers on this occasion, and evening dress by gentlemen who were not entitled to wear uniform.

EVENING PARTY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

To-night Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal Chottalal gave an evening party to Lord Harris at his bungalow near Sahibaug. The bungalow was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. Light refreshments were provided for the guests. Almost all the Chiefs of Guzerat now at Ahmedabad were present, as well as the ladies and gentlemen who attended the Durbar. The guests dispersed at a late hour after the distribution of flowers, pan, &c.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, and was called half-an-hour earlier than usual, for the purpose of completing the Budget Estimates. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presided, and there were also present. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. W. G. Roughton, B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, R. N. Kabraji, and K. M. Shroff.

TENDER FOR KEROSINE OIL.

Sanction was given by the Committee to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Haji Daud Ismail and Co., the only one received, for the supply of 2,000 cases of kerosine oil of the Snowflake or white rose brand of 115° proof, at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per case, the cost to be debited to the grant for kerosine oil lighting.

THE DE LISLE ROAD SHEEP AND GOAT MARKET.

The Commissioner received from the Committee sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Mr. Dewram Keeowji, the lower of the two tenders received, for the construction of the Sheep and Goat Market at DeLisle Road, for Rs. 13,050-13-6. The grant sanctioned for the work is Rs. 16,000.

THE NEW OFFICES.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Mr. Muncherji Byramji, the lowest of the six tenders received, for the work of constructing wrought-iron railings in front and wrought iron gates and fencing in rear of the new offices, at a cost of Rs. 2,328. The amount of the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 2,696.

THE ELECTION ROLL.

Under Section 21 (4) of the Municipal Act the Committee fixed a fee of Rs. 2 for the purchase of copies of the Election Roll, which will come into operation from December 10.

PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS.

The Commissioner stated that he had sanctioned the purchase of five pairs of bullocks from Messrs. Kharsedji and Sons, Kirkee, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 200 a pair. The total cost, Rs. 1,000, to be debited to the grant of Rs. 2,400 for the purchase of bullocks for the meat-vans.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1894-95 was resumed, after some formal business had been transacted, the detailed statement of expenditure on streets and buildings being first taken.

STREET LIGHTING.

The Municipal Commissioner, referring to this subject, said he was not yet in a position to make any recommendation with regard to incandescent lamps. Personally he was not absolutely decided in his opinion. If the incandescent gas burners proved to be successful, they might defer for a time the question of electric lighting. The success or otherwise of the lamps would depend upon how long the mantle lasted. It was desirable too that the value of incandescent lamps from an economical point of view should be considered. He thought the lamps answered better for household purposes than for street lighting.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. Carroll called attention to the fact that the process of drawing water by means of Persian wheels cost Rs. 6,298. At the last meeting of the Corporation reference was made to the great excess of water supplied to the city, and it was pointed out that such an excess was injurious to the public health. This being the case the supply should be curtailed, and hence the Rs. 6,298 asked for in this item would be money thrown away. There was no necessity for incurring an expenditure on Persian wheels for the purpose of drawing water from wells and tanks, seeing that they already got too much water. He, therefore, proposed that the Budget should be so framed as to exclude two-thirds of the outlay.

The Chairman did not think such a course as Mr. Carroll suggested could be adopted.

Mr. Shroff said that the better plan would be for Mr. Carroll to give notice of motion for the next meeting of the Corporation on the subject.

Mr. Javerilal also thought that the assent of the Corporation should be obtained to the principle referred to by Mr. Carroll.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

The Chairman said that before they proceeded with the estimates for the Health Department, he wished to make some observations in view of the Government resolution submitted sometime ago to a committee, of which Mr. Roughton was the chairman, and whose report was discussed by the Corporation. They were then compelled to admit that the Budget Estimates for the Health Department were over-estimated, a view in which Government concurred. He had studied the last three Budgets, and found that in each of these the estimates were much higher than the actuals. The Chairman proceeded to give the figures for the period named, and these showed that on the average the actual expenditure each year was a lakh and a quarter less than the amount estimated. Taking these facts into consideration he considered the time had arrived when the Budget of the Health Department could very well be reduced by a lakh and a quarter without impairing its efficiency. He made these remarks with some difference, because on no single occasion had the Corporation or the Standing Committee refused to sanction any expenditure asked for by the Health Department, as they always felt the necessity for keeping it in a thoroughly efficient state.

Mr. Roughton said that they were absolutely left without excuse when the Government complained of the over-estimates.

Further debate ensued, in the course of which the Health Officer Dr. Baird, gave his opinion that it was necessary to have a wide margin to provide for possible contingencies. The estimates were ultimately referred back to the Commissioner to be considerably reduced.

THE PENSION FUND.

Mr. Roughton said that year by year the item of pensions to Municipal servants had been growing. He found on reference to the Corporation account, that in 1870 pensions were estimated at Rs. 3,972 whereas it now stood at Rs. 45,000. He had made enquiries, and so far as he could understand the large increase was attributable to the rule laid down by the Commissioner that every Municipal servant must retire at the age of sixty, a rule probably based on the idea that Government officials were similarly forced to retire. One of the items on the agenda paper that day was a petition from a Water Works Inspector (Mr. Cursetji Dhunjibhoy), asking for a year's extension of service to enable him to secure the full pension for twenty-five years' service, and appealing from the order of the Commissioner for his compulsory retirement as being over sixty years of age. It seemed to him (Mr. Roughton) that so long as a man could discharge his duties efficiently, neither the Commissioner nor any one else should say that he must retire, because he had attained his sixtieth year. The result of such a policy was that men who had been in their service for a long period retired, and the benefit of their experience was lost. Besides this, they were being paid a large proportion of their salary without doing any work, and the pension fund was increasing yearly. Certainly the Corporation had never sanctioned a rule such as that to which he had referred. He knew that the answer was that all these appointments had been vested in the Commissioner, but the Standing Committee could, if the Commissioner did not comply with their wishes on the subject, refuse to sanction the payments asked for under this head. The Committee having the power of the purse, should set its foot down, and say that an officer should not be compelled to retire at sixty years of age, unless he was unable to efficiently perform his duties. The late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Charles Ollivant had written a letter, dated January, 1889, in which he expressed an opinion that sixty-five years should be the limit for retirement of their servants. Considering that Sir Charles was one of the most experienced of their Commissioners, the limit laid down by him should not be arbitrarily reduced by five years. The servants of the Corporation who now most benefitted by the change were men whose contribution to the Pension Fund had been small, and therefore the Fund had a heavy burden unfairly placed upon it. Referring to the Government rules on this point the speaker said that no Government servant was compelled to retire when fifty-five years of age, nor yet at sixty years, provided the head of his department recommended his continued services. He thought unless good reasons were given for the granting of a new pension, the Committee should refuse to sanction the expenditure asked for the purpose. Mr. Roughton concluded by moving the reduction of the estimated increase of Rs. 9,674 on account of pension and gratuities to be paid during the year to Rs. 1,000.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Bhalchundra.

The Commissioner: All I can say is that there is no such rule as that to which Mr. Roughton has referred.

Mr. Roughton said it was the universal belief among the servants of the Corporation that such a rule existed.

The Commissioner: Every year the chief accountant submits to me a list of officers who have reached the age of sixty. The presumption is that a man at that age is no longer fit for service. I enquire into each case and those officers in the list whom I consider are no longer fit for service are ordered to retire. That is the practice which prevails. I presume there must be some authority in the Municipality who should order a man to retire before he is ninety or one hundred years of age. With regard to the petitioner to whom reference has been made, it is a matter of real regret to me to order him to retire, but both mentally and physically he is unfit for the work.

Mr. Javerilal thought each case should be considered by the Standing Committe before a man was compelled to retire.

The Commissioner said that under the Act this responsibility rested with him.

Mr. Geary said that in view of what had been said by the petitioner there seemed to be a general impression that retirement was compulsory at the age of sixty. The presumption was that sixty was the age of retirement, and this presumption was equivalent to a rule. Why should sixty be the age anymore than fifty-nine, sixty-two, or sixty-five? He considered it was a hardship to a man for it to be presumed that he was disqualified at sixty years of age from further service.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Committee had already passed a pension of Rs. 1,800 per annum, so that if the motion was carried there would only be, Rs. 1,000 to meet this grant.

Dr. Bhalchundra suggested that the motion be amended, so as to make the increase of the fund Rs. 2,000. Mr. Roughton accepted the suggestion, and the motion in this form was put and carried.

THE JAFFER SULLIMAN DISPENSARY.

Mr. Kabraji raised the question of the continuance of the grant of Rs. 3,000 per annum to the Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for Women and Children. No report as to how the money was spent was ever supplied to them.

The Chairman said that on the contrary an annual report was received. The dispensary was the first of its kind, and was doing useful work.

Mr. Kabraji said as it was only a feeder to the Cama Hospital he would propose the elimination of the item.

The proposition not obtaining a seconder fell through.

TOTALS.

The expenditure for streets and buildings was passed at Rs. 9,45,221 as estimated; pensions and gratuities being allowed at Rs. 37,325.

The Committee considered the Budget Estimates for special extraordinary work put down at Rs. 1,98,277 to be excessive, and the Commissioner according reduced it to Rs. 80,854 by eliminating twenty-five items out of the forty-five estimated.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE GELDERLAND CASE.

The Ceylon full Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr J. W. Bonser, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Lawrie, Senior Puisne Justice, and the Hon. Mr. W. G. Withers, Junior Puisne Justice, sat on the 26th Nov. and the first matter that came up before them was the action in the Vice Admiralty Court between the owners of the Gelderland and those of the Swordsman. It will be remembered that two motions were made last Friday by Mr. Advocate J. H. Tampler, on behalf of the owners of the Gelderland; one was that the plaintiffs be ordered to give security for Rs. 400,000, the amount claimed by the owners of the "Gelderland" as damages occasioned by the collision on September 4th, 1893, between the Gelderland and the Swordsman; the other was that the Vice Admiralty Court do issue a commission to the Marshal to appraise the value of the Gelderland as at the time of her arrival in the port of Colombo after her collision with the Swordsman. The decision on the first motion was reserved for to-day, whilst as regards the second the matter stood over to enable the parties to come to an arrangement as about the security to be given by the Gelderland before release from arrest was given. On the matter coming up the Chief Justice delivered the decision of the Court orally, stating that they were of opinion that some security must be given by the owners of the Swordsman to the Gelderland now under arrest. The authorities cited in support of the motion showed that there were grounds on which the owners of the Gelderland—the defendants—were entitled to demand security in a Court of Justice. It had been alleged on behalf of the plaintiffs that the rule applied in cases of cross actions, but not in cases of Crown claims. The Court found that there was no foundation for such a contention. That, however, was perfectly immaterial. The only question was as to the amount of the security. The amount asked for was Rs. 400,000. That sum seemed to him, the Chief Justice, as well as to his brethren, an unreasonable amount. He did not know whether the parties could agree on any amount.

The Attorney-General stated that the parties has arrived at an agreement that Rs. 80,000 should be given as security on either side, and that the owners of the Gelderland wanted their ship released from arrest.

The Court then ordered that the owners of the Swordsman do give security in Rs. 80,000 to the owners of the Gelderland in a fortnight. With regard to the other motion on the subject of the release of the s.s. "Gerderland," it was ordered by consent that she be released on giving security to the amount of Rs. 80,000.

Mr. Justice Lawrie then read his judgment which he had written out, in which he was of opinion that the proceedings at the instance of the owners of the Swordsman must be suspended until they find security to answer judgment in the counter claim by the owners of the Gelderland. In this case the owners of the Swordsman did not find security for the full amount in the counter claim, because it had been decided by that Court that the masters of both ships were to blame, and therefore the liability of the Swordsman could not be greater than the balance between her alleged loss and that of the "Gelderland." It was agreed that Rs. 80,000 be given.

The Attorney-General then moved for the release of the cargo of the Gelderland, or an affidavit that no freight was due here on any cargo, and cited the case of the "Flora" reported in L. R. Vol. I to 46.

Mr. Advocate Wendt, on behalf of the plaintiffs stated he had received notice of the motion and was instructed not to oppose it. The motion for the release of the cargo was accordingly allowed.

The Attorney-General having pointed out to the Chief Justice that no order had been made as regards costs in the motion about giving security to the Swordsman, the Chief Justice decided that the Attorney-General was entitled to cost.—"Times of Ceylon."

In the interests of the travelling public, and of ourselves writes an up-country paper, we protest against the retention of these primæval mail trains on the State railways of the country. As we have already said, there is not the smallest reason why the trains on the North-Western line should travel fourteen miles an hour slower than those on the East Indian. The explanation is simply a stupid adherence to antiquated arrangements and rules long since discarded by intelligent managements. The North-Western trains stop at far too many stations, and stop far too long. For instance, on the East Indian stationmaster always awaits the arrival of the train with the order of "line clear" in his hand: whereas on the North-Western Railway the guard has to go into the stationmaster's office and fill up and sign several books before he can get the "line clear" for delivery to the driver. If the train is a long one, he may have to walk about a quarter of a mile. It is intolerable that this state of things should be perpetuated on the State railways of India, simply because the management are too lazy, or too stupid, the introduce reform. If the present proposals of the North-Western Railway are accepted, not only will up-country mails and passengers be greatly delayed, but so also will the Bombay, Lahore and Europe letters going to Simla and the other hill stations served by the Kalka Railway. Before the 1st of January, however, we trust that the representations which have repeatedly been made, will not be ignored at Government headquarters.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The following snake story is from a native correspondent in the Lower Provinces:—In a village in the sub-division of Chat-mohar in Lower Bengal, while a poor woman was lying in bed with her infant son, aged a year, a huge snake, called *kalai* by the natives, crept into the room and caught hold of the infant by its leg and dragged it on towards the wood close by. The cries of the child awakened the mother who called out some friends who pierced the serpent with a spear and compelled it to let go its prey. It is believed that the snake called *kalai* does not bite human being, but devours their flesh. This particular snake was found to be 14 feet long, and the circumference of its body in the middle was 3 feet.

In spite of the special legislation made some years ago to prevent adulteration of *ghi* with animal fat in Calcutta the evil has not been removed. Many Hindus in that city think no amount of legislation can be effective. A combination to boycott all sellers of adulterated *ghi* it is thought will bring the *ghi* merchants to their senses.

His Highness the Khan of Kelat, left Quetta on the 25th November afternoon for Kelat, under a salute of 19 guns. A guard-of-honour, 100 strong, with the regimental colours, was furnished by the 40th Pathans. The Khan paid farewell visit to the officials and sirdars. Sir James Browne accompanied his Highness, and drove as far as Seriab before parting. His Highness requested Sir James to try and remain in this country at least for a year more, with a view to see the Khan established in his territory and introducing the necessary reforms. A memorial to the Viceroy to extend Sir James' tenure of office is being signed by the leading sirdars of Beluchistan and citizens of Quetta.

A correspondent, writing on Saturday, informs a contemporary that from Chingleput to Cuddalore a considerable portion of land is under water. From Cuddalore to Mayavaram many square miles are inundated and the destruction of standing crops is heavy. The river Vellar is in flood, touching the girders of the bridge. The south Indian Railway was interrupted near Tanjore for four days but is now open.

The condition on which the Government of India has sanctioned the removal of the Harness and Saddlery Workshop located, at present, in the Madras Arsenal into the old Gun powder Factory premises, to which we alluded in the recent issue, are:—(1) That all extra expenditure involved during the current official year is met from existing provision in the estimates; (2) that nothing shall be done which commits the Government of India to additional expenditure in 1894-95 or following years; and (3) that any measure in connection with the removal of the workshop, involving additional expenditure in 1894-95 and following years, be submitted for the orders of Government through the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras.

Something is now being done to encourage and revive native art in India: but the want of museums and schools of art in the past, observes a contemporary, has done harm that can never be repaired. The beautiful work that used to be lavished on metal-vessels has almost all been snapped up by collectors, and the native artist has now no high class models for imitation. The same remark holds good about articles in jade. We all remember the beautifully delicate vessels cut out of this hard stone. In thickness they scarcely exceeded that of a shilling. The outside was covered all over with flowers and leaves and vines. Now, alas, if we wish to see them, we must go to Europe and inspect the collections of the rich. None are to be found in private collections in India or in any Indian museums.

One would think, writes a contemporary, that there was a small field for the collector of China in India. But in reality India is a first rate hunting ground for him. It is true the common people of India never used earthenware, much less China; but for all that China has always been an article of import from the Celestial empire. Royalty and nobility used it or purchased it. And now-a-days in the bazaars of old Indian towns some beautiful things may be occasionally picked up. These are sometimes of China, sometimes of Russian manufacture. A real collector of old China should have at his finger ends the history of the plaster art, and the object he has in view is to secure specimens illustrative of each step taken towards its present perfection. it is here the real pleasure and value of collecting begins.

Native pottery from Peshawar or Multan, or Sind or Aligarh or Lucknow has already a world-wide reputation, and is finding a place in all European museums and schools of arts: but glazing in India has always been carried on by a close fraternity, and has been confined to one or two families in each place, so that, except in Bombay school of art, pottery seems to be untaught. The *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks it ought to be a subject in every school of art supported by Government.

It is not generally known that coins were struck in the name of the late Maharaja Dulip Singh. He reigned nominally for so short a time that it was not possible his coins should be numerous. The silver series of the coins of the Sikhs stopped abruptly after the battle of Gujerat in 1849. Up to that time rupees had been struck every year since the commencement of the Sikh commonwealth in 1765 A.D. In the collection of coins purchased two years ago by the Punjab Government from the Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India, there are several coins in copper with this legend on one side, in Gurmukhi letters, "*Akal Sahai Dulip Singh.*" We do not know of any other coins of this kind in any other collection, writes the local paper. We very much question whether any native gentleman of the Punjab has to his knowledge any of this kind. They are very scarce, and very hard to decipher. It is very strange that a foreigner should know more of the coins of the country than any man who has been in the habit of seeing such coins from his birth. General Sir Alexander Cunningham made it a rule never to despise the most outrageously ugly piece of copper that had been struck. They must have been struck by somebody, somewhere, sometime. If we don't know by whom, and where and when, we have to find out.

The punishment meted out the other day to a native merchant and a "tar" peon—one and two months' imprisonment respectively—for conspiring to obtain through the Telegraph Office in Agra news of the prices realised at the opium sales in Calcutta, seems over mild to constitute an effective safeguard against this method of intercepting advance commercial or other news. The circumstance recalls a former time when such a thing was of not unfrequent occurrence in the same town, *viz.*, during the Secessionist struggle in America, when gambling in cotton ran wild, and fortunes were staked on the issues of the war. On one occasion during the craze, it is related, the knowledge of the telegraph being thus fraudulently tapped at the instigation of certain unscrupulous speculators was turned to profitable account by a European merchant then doing business in Agra. When he found out the cause of his being constantly overreached in his transactions, he was too astute to stop the game from which he saw his way to rise a winner. He quietly despatched an agent to Calcutta with instructions to wire him certain imaginative information of a complexion that would cause his competitors in trade to at once stop buying and get rid of stocks as soon as possible. The lure took, for the purport of the catch telegrams leaked out in the usual way, and the inventor of the *ruse* made a fortune by the large purchases he was thus enabled to make at a big reduction in face of an actually rising market in Calcutta. The purloining of cable intelligence is doubtless less easy to-day than it was then; but the recent case at Agra shows that the game is probably still considered, at times, worth the candle. Merchants and others have a right to expect that the important interests they hold, in being able to rely on the inviolable privacy of wire communications, should be protected by heavy penalties.

MR. HUME IN POONA.

The following is the text of an address presented to Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, during his visit to Poona:—

Sir,—We, the members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and the people of Poona in public meeting assembled, crave leave to express our heartfelt joy that you are once again amongst us and respectfully desire to offer you a most cordial welcome to this ancient and historic city of Poona. It is now nearly ten years since you first honoured this city with a visit and took counsel with some of us in this very place as to how best effect could be given to the high thoughts then stirring within you about India's regeneration. You came here again in 1885, prepared to hold the first session of the National Congress in this city, but owing to an unfortunate circumstance, wholly beyond our control, we had to forego that honor, almost at the last moment. Close upon two years ago, you came here again, at great personal inconvenience; and our happiness at meeting you now a fourth time would have been complete, were it not, to some extent, tinged with the melancholy reflection that in all probability this will be your last visit to India and that the people among whom, you have passed so many years of your life, and for whom you have toiled so devotedly and so well, will not be allowed the privilege of welcoming you again in their midst.

2. It is impossible for us to give adequate expression to the feelings of veneration, gratitude and love with which your name is cherished as a household word, emblematic of all that is pure, earnest and patriotic, throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. Your "ardent zeal for good and uncompromising detestation of wrong," your great administrative experience and your intimate knowledge of the people of this country, your high personal character, the singular devotion which you have shown to India's interests, and the unexampled sacrifices which you have made for her—all these have enshrined your name in the loving hearts of the people of this country as that of their first tribune and their saintly *Guru* in the path of ordered liberty and progress. Your services to India are recorded in its history of the last ten years. The National Congress has enabled the people of this country for the first time in their history, to feel and act as one nation, and thereby it has secured to them a most essential and a most important factor of political advancement. It has, to use your own words, evolved and formulated a clear and succint programme—created a standard around which, now and for all time, until that programme is realized, all reformers and well-wishers of India could gather. It has given to our deliberations and our efforts for national regeneration that strength which can spring only from united action. Under your noble guidance, it has safely passed through the stages of oblequy and ridicule, and has, at last, elicited a distinct, if a somewhat tardy recognition from the highest authority in the land, that it is a perfectly legitimate movement and that it occupies in this country a position somewhat analogous to that occupied by a great political party in England. It has raised the character and the dignity of our national aspirations, has increased the respect felt by Government for our public opinion, and has contributed, far more than any other institution, to spread a knowledge of political rights and create a sense of political duties in the land. And all this, and much else that it has achieved, is mainly, if not solely, the fruit of your own exertions—the work of your own hand. Your brain has worked, and your heart has felt, far more than the brain or heart of any one else, for the success of the national cause, and it is only natural that the people of this country should have learnt to look upon you as their great guide in this their second and higher birth of national life.

3. We are fully aware that this new birth has its travails and its toils, its duties and its responsibilities and that it calls for earnest action and great self-sacrifice. As yet it is but the faint dawn, the early glimmer of light that makes darkness only more visible. The partial introduction of the representative element in the Local and Supreme Councils, though it marks the triumph of a just principle, can lead to no practical change, till many decades pass over our heads, and the traditions of power and ascendancy loosen their hold on men's mind. The greater responsibility now felt by Parliament for the good government of India, the increased attention paid by it and by Englishmen generally to Indian affairs, the establishment of a British Committee of the National Congress, the formation of an Indian Party in Parliament, all these are welcome signs of the better days dawning upon us. But these signs make it all the more necessary that our people should, on their part, put forth much greater energy than they are now doing, and properly back up and support the efforts of their generous English friends. You may re-collect that there was an idea at one time to look upon the Congress movement as being in the nature of a league, like the corn-law and other leagues so well-known in English history, intent upon one reform and limited to it. And you may also recollect that from the first Poona was against that idea, and that it was of opinion that for purposes of national elevation, the circumscribed scope of a league, with a definite object to accomplish, would not prove helpful enough, and that the Congress, for achieving real, permanent good, should be an annual gathering of notables from all parts of the country, seeking to help Government by placing before them the non-official view of all questions of public policy. That opinion we still hold, and we are now more than ever persuaded that the Congress will not have done its work till this informal gathering of notables is recognized by the rulers as a responsible assembly which, in their own interests, they should consult at stated times every year. In the Greater Britain over which Her Majesty the Empress rules, there is room for higher possibilities of responsible and federated rule for India and till this change comes within measurable distance, the Congress will have its work cut out for it. It is not given either to you or to us of this generation to see these higher possibilities of the future realized. We can, during our life-time, only toil and labour in the general cause and bear our share of this arduous work of national discipline. New habits of working in national interests have to be formed, the old bondage of narrow selfishness and of internal jealousy has to be cast away, and differences of race and creed have to be got over. These must take time, and tax the patience of our well-wishers to the utmost. In all this long and toilsome uphill ascent, we need the guidance of one who, like yourself, will feel with us in our sorrows and rejoice in our successes—one who will not judge us harshly when we lag behind, one who will also moderate our zeal when it outruns our discretion. You have worked with us and for us in this spirit for the last ten years and thus it is that we value your leadership so highly and regard it as indispensable to our future progress and future successes.

4. Your work in England in connection with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress is only a continuation of what you were doing while you were in this country, and the position and influence which the Committee has now acquired constitute a promise of great future usefulness. The Indian Committee of the House of Commons also, formed mainly by the exertions of Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and yourself, must in course of time, prove a source of great assistance to those who are labouring for the welfare of India. For all your services in these directions, we can only say in the simple language of heartfelt gratitude, "We thank you."

5. Before concluding this address, we are anxious to respectfully make one earnest request to you. We have heard with regret that you contemplate retiring from the office of General Secretary of the Congress immediately after the Lahore Session is over. We earnestly pray you to abandon the idea. Apart from all thought of the prestige which the Congress must continue to derive from your continuing in that office to our thinking there is something sacred in the connection between yourself and the Congress, which we would see prolonged till life and energy is spared to you and we continue loyal to your call. Your life has been already consecrated to the service of this country, and all that we ask you to do is to continue to help us with the guidance and the inspiration which we have so long received from you.

6. To Mr. Morgan-Brown, we beg leave to offer a most hearty welcome on this occasion of his first visit to India. The work that he has been already so generously doing in connection with the British Committee of the Congress, gives us a foretaste of what we may expect from him in the future. We fervently hope that he will continue to take the same warm interest in our welfare that he has been at present taking, and the only thing we can offer him in return is the gratitude of a grateful people.

Wishing you long life and prosperity.—We beg, &c.

Lieutenant-General Henry Fanshawe Davies, who succeeds the Duke of Connaught in the Portsmouth command, served, like Sir Evelyn Wood, in the navy before entering the army. In the senior service he took part in the Burmese war of 1852-53, and in the Baltic Expedition of 1854. In the last-mentioned year General Davies received a commission in the Grenadier Guards. In the South African war of 1879 he acted as commandant at Conference Hill, Transvaal and of Fort Newdigate, Zululand. He became a major-general in 1886, and a lieutenant-general this year.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

Saturday was the sixth day of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and Frederick Moss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Code, and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Strachey, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Vansittart appeared for the Crown; Mr. J. E. Howard and Mr. Ross Alston for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Reid for Mr. Munton, and Mr. Wallach for Mr. Greenway, Mr. Moss was unrepresented.

The most remarkable feature of Saturday's sitting of the Court was the skilful cross-examination of Mr. Sells by Mr. Moss, Very remarkable, too, but not very novel, was the account of the hopeless insolvency of the bank in June 1890.

Arthur Sells, further cross-examined by Mr. Wallach, completed the reading of the minute of questions and Moss's answers thereto. He next stated in reply to a question that some securities, amounting to about three lakhs of rupees, were transferred to the Mussoorie Bank. If he had been asked to prepare the balance-sheet instead of the head clerk he would have included all the accounts in the bank, among others the accounts in the minute of questions. All loans and overdrafts during Moss's absence were granted under the sanction of the directors. The dividend on Greenway's shares were applied in the reduction of his debt to the bank. He subsequently paid the interest on his overdraft up to 1st January 1890.

Arthur Sells, cross-examined by Mr. Moss.—When witness joined the Alliance Bank he did the work of that Bank and also work connected with the liquidation on the Himalaya Bank. He often saw the books of the Himalaya Bank while in the Alliance Bank, and particularly those for the year 1890. He did not know of any false entries in those books, and he did not know of any entries unsupported by vouchers. Moss did not make any entries in those books with his own hand, nor did any of his co-defendants. The balance-sheets were, so far as he knew, true and correct and correct statements of the accounts of the bank as shown by the books. Witness could not have made a balance-sheet without entering all the accounts. Witness had seen the balance-sheets of other banks, the Mussoorie Bank, the Ronilkhund and Kumaon Bank, and the Alliance Bank. He did not think these balance-sheets could contain anything more than a simple statement of the affairs of the bank as shown by the books. With reference to the item "cash and drafts," a draft meant a treasury draft or a draft on any other station. If he knew nothing about bank terms he would understand "drafts" in the entry "cash and drafts" as meaning anything not coin or currency notes. The Himalaya Bank showed drafts in "cash" under the heading "cash and drafts" in the balance-sheet. There was nothing contrary to the practice of the bank in showing the hundis referred to under "cash and drafts." A hundi was a native usance draft. Hearsey's hundis were shown in the day-book of 31st December, under the heading of "cash and drafts." He knew that those hundis were to be so entered.

Arthur Sells, re-examined by Mr. Dillon: The securities of 2½ lakhs were transferred by the Himalaya Bank to the Mussoorie Bank about March 1891. Greenway's payments of interest on his over drafts were made after the bank went into liquidation.

The Chief Justice: He could not help himself. He had to pay.

Re-examination continued.—Witness would not call a promissory note a draft. He would call a bill of exchange a usance draft. Pink coloured vouchers were used exclusively for cash transactions. (This is the colour of the vouchers for the hundis of the directors, and Greenway's and Hearsey's drafts.)

Mr. Dillon asked if the private letter-book referred to by Mr. Moss was his private letter-book as bank manager, not his personal letter-book.

The Chief Justice said if the prosecution was not suggesting that Moss was acting corruptly in his own interest, apart from mismanagement of the bank, what was the use of going into this question. Moss asked the question no doubt with the object of telling the jury "They had every opportunity of seeing all my private dealings, and they had no opportunity of charging me on them?"

Mr. Dillon said there was a suggestion that the official liquidator had examined a book which was Moss's private property.

The Chief Justice: I do not think so.

Mr. Dillon said he wished to show that he had no private letter-books. These private letter-books were only private in the sense of his duties as manager of the bank.

Witness did not know what the books contained.

By the Court: The dividends were advertised. Two of the three banks, whose balance-sheets witness had stated to Moss that he saw, had gone into liquidation. The unrealised interest which Mr. Moss had written off before he went to Australia were not included in the Rs. 28 lakhs under assets in the balance-sheet of the 30th June. He had said that Greenway drew Rs. 5,000 out of the Rs. 17,000 of his fixed deposit, and that Greenway was as much entitled to withdraw the whole of the Rs. 17,000 as the Rs. 5,000. Was he centitled to withdraw the Rs. 5,000?

Witness said there was no notice given to withdraw any part of it.

Examination by the Court continued.—The Rs. 14,500 in hundis appeared in the bank's books on 30th June 1890. On that date Wilson was indebted to the bank on current account Rs. 4,877-9-3. The hundi was returned to Wilson on 22nd Augusut when the debit balance was Rs. 6,343. On 30th June 1890 Munton had no debit or credit balance in his private account, but it had not been closed. He had a balance credit in his notary account of Rs. 998-11-3. In the ordinary course if a hundi were cashed it would be placed to the drawer's credit. There was nothing put to Munton's credit with respect to these hundis. He did not know if these were Munton's own hundipss, made by himself, or not. On 30th June 1890 Greenway's current account stood at Rs. 2,245-14-5 debit. On 1st July it stood at Rs. 19, 095 debit. One of his hundis was returned on 22nd July to Mr. Greenway. His account then stood at Rs. 19,097-0-10. He would not say when certain words in the hundi were struck out. If those bills had been paid in, his account would have been credited. Those hundis were not put to the credit of the accounts of Wilson, Munton or Greenway.

Frederick St. Aubyn King, examined by Mr Strachey, stated that he was a Public Accountant of the firm of Meugens, King and Simpson, Calcutta. He had had extensive experience in the examination of accounts. He stated what experience he had had. He had examined the balance-sheets of 30th June 1890 and 31st December 1890. He also stated the items of the balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss that he examined. He had ascertained what accounts made up Rs. 28 lakhs odd (loans, bills discounted, etc.,) in the June balance-sheet. Witness was examied in detail on the accounts under thirty names referred to in the minute of questions. Witness found that a proportion of these accounts (which were included in the Rs. 28 lakhs) was bad. He found that Rs. 9,06,770-0-3 were irrecoverable on the 30th June. On the 31st December the amount irrecoverable was Rs. 9,90,150-11-4. This was after giving credit to the accounts for the securities which the bank held in whatsoever form including surrender value of life policies. Where the securities were house and land properties he took the bank's own valuation for the purpose of his valuation, assuming it to be correct, and he took the surrender value of the insurance policies not of the 30th June but the 9th January; so that he gave the account the benefit of the premiums paid in eighteen months. The premia on the policies held as security were paid by the bank and debited to the individual accounts. These accounts had swelled principally and generally to the figure at which they stood—some of them had doubled themselves—by the added interest and the premia on policies held as securities. He ascertained what interest on these accounts had been taken, as profits. That is, he took the interest of that half-year. The amount treated as profits for the June half-year was Rs. 54,217-13-10. This was included in "Interest accountt Rs. 1,25,948-14-6" in the abstract profit and loss account for June. It was also included in the Rs. 28 lakhs odd under "to loans, bills, discounted. &c."

The chief Justice: Had they charged interest on the full amount of each and all of these thirty accounts?

Witness: They did not take the whole. Sometimes they took a portion to unrealised interest account, and sometimes to interest account. He was referring to amounts taken to interest account.

The Chief Justice: They made some discrimination then?

Witness: Yes.

By Mr. Strachey: They had a reserve fund of Rs. 1,25,000, their unrealised interest account was Rs. 71, 082-12-10, the doubtful dept liquidation fund was 34,669 13-5. Those together made a total of Rs. 2,20,752-10-3. That was the whole provision, so far as he could ascertain, for meeting bad and doubtful debts. Assuming that they could apply all these sums, they would still be nearly Rs. 6 lakhs to the bad on those thirty accouts alone. Witness did not go beyond those thirty accounts. The dividend was necessarily paid out of depositors' money for that half-year. The capital was all gone. On the December balance-sheet on the same accounts, and out of the Rs 28,40,378-1-5 Rs. 9,90,150-11-4 were bad irrecoverable. The reserve fund stood at Rs. 1,30,000, unrealised interest Rs. 107,168,2-10 doubtfull debt liquidation fund Rs. 19,529-9-6, making a total of Rs. 2,56,997-13-4; the capital of the bank was lost. If every other debt, apart from those accounts, had been good, the bank would have been over Rs. 5,00,000 to the bad. The dividend could only have been paid out of depositors' money.

The Chief Justice: Or money they borrowed?

Witness: Or money they borrowed.

The Chief Justice: That would make their condition even worse.

By Mr. Strachey.—The portion of interest on the thirty accounts included in the floating deposits was Rs. 30,225-2-1. He had read the minute of questions, and speaking generally he agreed with the criticisms on the accounts in that minute.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* review, at greater length the report of the Currency Committee of the Straits Settlements. The Committee primarily consisted of seven members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which five were European merchants, one a bank manager, and one a Chinese merchant. To these were added two Chinese merchants and three Government officials, including the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer.

All the European members of committee agree that the fall in exchange has been disadvantageous to the trade of the Straits Settlements, and especially that "all the effects remarked on in paras. 21—28 of the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee are in operation in the Straits Settlements."

They agree that a check has been received to the investment of British capital in the Settlements by reason of the fall in exchange, and that persons of fixed incomes have suffered serious hardship: that the revenue of the colony since 1890 has fallen off about 17 per cent; that while the trade with silver-using countries had increased, that with gold-using countries had largely decreased; that with India and Burma, on a gold basis, the proportion of trade left to be done with silver-using countries would necessarily be small; that the remedy is the establishment of a British currency.

As to the meaning and means of introducing a British currency, there is considerable divergence of opinion. Five of the European members recommend the extension of the Indian currency to their colony, should the experiment of the Government of India prove to be a success.

One European member

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

BRITISH POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THERE is no more pressing matter writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" than the consideration of our Mediterranean policy. The question is one of high strategy. It demands the finest powers both of seamen and statesmen for its settlement. If we are not secure in the Mediterranean, our country is cherishing a delusion from which there will be a cruel awakening. As a matter of fact it is demonstrable that, upon the outbreak of war, we should, as we at present stand, be safe in those waters scarcely for an hour. How then, in the case of disaster, would the memories of those be visited with obloquy by whom the country had been lulled into idle security? What can be said of supine indifference to a matter so vital? What have we, in the Mediterranean, to set against the French fleets there, against the immense flotillas of torpedo boats which would scour the Western basin, issuing from the harbours of France, Corsica, and Algeria, against the almost inexhaustible resources of Toulon, one of the finest naval ports in the world? On the other hand, if we are to abandon the Mediterranean rout in case of war—a policy fraught with very special dangers of its own—should not that policy, which must affect our whole naval state, be laid down and prepared for in time of peace? We do not believe such a policy is or can be contemplated. But, in any case, it is to the Mediterranean that those who value our position in the East must turn their thoughts, and largely in relation to communications with India that our statesmen must be urged to active consideration of our naval policy. Clearly this is less than ever a matter to be paltered with or underrated.

THE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

A correspondent of the "New York Herald" states that a matter arising out of the Victoria court martial, and connected with the Intelligence Department, is at the present moment agitating the minds of many English naval officers. Unlike the Military Intelligence Department, the publications of which are all made public, and many of them sent to the press for notice, those issued by the Naval Intelligence Department are invariably confidential, and although supplied to the captains of ships, are seldom seen by other officers. An officer joining a ship from half-pay finds in his vessel a large number of these confidential books, some of them very bulky, and amid all the duties which devolve upon him he can ill-spare the time to digest their contents. It is quite possible that some of them he may not see at all. Very stringent regulations are in force with regard to the safety of these confidential books, and a story is related of an officer who, fearful of the consequences that might ensue from the loss of any one of them, promptly had a box made by the ship's carpenter to hold them, screwed them down, and addressing them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, stowed them in the hold against the day when his ship should pay off. What seems to be needed, says the writer, is some kind of guide-book to the confidential works supplied to each ship, which an officer on appointment could obtain at the Intelligence Department previous to joining.

GIBRALTER'S WEAKNESS.

As a place of arms to support the naval power of Great Britain, the historic rock of Gibraltar has a pre-eminence in men's imaginations from the frowning majesty of its isolated front and the tradition of impregnable strength. It is disillusionising, says "Imperial Federation," to have to believe that its claims upon our confidence rest upon no more solid foundations. Under modern conditions of naval warfare even the power of the fortress itself to resist all attacks has been seriously called in question. That is too deep a matter for any but naval and military experts to enter upon. But those who are not experts can see the force of the complaint that Gibraltar does not fulfil the principal function that would render it useful in war as a place of succour for our fleets. It stands at the strategical centre near which our greatest sea-fights must almost inevitably be fought at some time, probably at the very beginning of a naval war. And yet as a naval base it is not only deficient in the facilities it affords for coaling a fleet in safety, but it has no dock, so that an injured ironclad would have to seek either Malta or a home dockyard to refit. This serious danger to our naval strength, which has been urged upon the Admiralty authorities for years in Parliament and the press—and is, indeed, officially admitted—has been made specially prominent quite lately. We are accustomed to get complaints of the delays that occur in the arming of naval bases and coaling stations in the Colonies; but here is a case more urgent than any, and it is one in which the Imperial Government alone has any part. The blame in other cases also, perhaps, does not lie altogether on the side of the Colonies.

THE FRENCH DOCKYARDS.

The recent letter from the Toulon correspondent of the "Times" describing the French dockyards, and naval preparations at that port, has come as a sort of revelation to the majority of Englishmen. It is obvious that in the opinion of the "Times" correspondent, who evidently knows what he is talking about, our naval supremacy in the Mediterranean is already an affair of the past, and that our trade route to Egypt and to India through the Canal is entirely dependent on the good will of the French, who are sufficiently strong to either destroy our present Mediterranean fleet, or to blockade them in Malta, under which circumstances it would become only a matter of strategy either to beat our fleets in detail, or to obtain the command of the English Channel for as long as was considered necessary. Undoubtedly our naval strength is far, superior to that of France, but time would be necessary to enable us to put forth our full power, while it appears that the French preparations are far more advanced than ours, and that they can mobilise for war with infinitely greater rapidity. In the Mediterranean we need two more battleships, three or four cruisers, and last, but not least, five or six really efficient "catchers," with a small flotilla of modern torpedo-boats. The "Pall Mall Gazette" says it would very much like to see the Centurion and Barfleur finished and commissioned for service in the Mediterranean in addition to our present fleet in those waters.

DIRECT FIRE AHEAD.

The question which we raised recently as to the difficulty of obtaining an efficient fire direct ahead from the new second-class cruisers is far more serious writes the "Army and Navy Gazette" than we imagined, and must be considered in connection with the announcement that the Bonaventure is to be sent as flagship to Australia. It now seems that the 6-inch quick-firing guns forward and aft in these vessels cannot be fired with full charges—unless at a very high angle of elevation—when laid in the same straight line as the ships's length, without tearing up the deck at the bow or stern. Moreover, those cruisers which are fitted with the short earlier pattern of 6-inch gun cannot employ these bow-chasers and stern-chasers at any degree of training, without damaging the decks, if they are laid any where near horizontally. Now, the eleventation of the 6-inch quick firing gun at a range of 2,7000 yards is only 2 degrees 4 minutes, and this is a range which would be frequently approximated to in chasing. It is clear, then, that a large proportion of our second-class cruisers would be in a most unfortunate predicament if the enemy elected to run away and was able to bring his guns abaft to bear upon his pursuer. The punishment would be all on one side! It is true that the two Hotchkiss guns, one on either bow, would be available for the use of the pursuing craft, but their range and power are limited. Again, it may be argued that the damage to decks would not be taken into consideration in the exigencies of active service, but we understand that the lifting is so startling, when experiments are made with horizontal and direct fire, that there is every reason to anticipate grave injury to the structure of the ship by rapid and continuous discharges with the guns thus trained. Laid and trained any way, the vibration is very excessive, and the stanchions on which the poop and forecastle rest are totally inadequate to support the thrust and strain brought upon them. We are told that during the recent manœuvres, practice had to be made with the broadside guns occasionally by slightly throwing the ship out of its course. This, however, would be an unwise if not impracticable proceeding, supposing the speed of the pursuer and pursued were nearly the same. The position of being chased is one so distasteful to British ideas that we hardly venture to mention it, but there is little doubt that most of our cruisers would make a poor show in front of a prospective foe under such circumstances. When running at high speed they sit down in the water to an alarming extent, and the angle at which the deck is inclined would be most detrimental to good shooting, or to correct torpedo-running, the door of the stern tube being down in the water.

H. M. S. VICTORIA.

It is stated that an attempt will be made at the beginning of December to raise the great ironclad Victoria, which sank some seventy fathoms beneath the waters of the Mediterranean after being rammed by H. M.S. Camperdown. The engineer who is credited with the scheme of lifting the big ship, without the aid of divers, is Mr. Edward Wall, who is not in the least afraid of the 14,500 tons of metal, or the mass of water weighing on the sunken ship. If he can raise the Victoria in the way suggested, he and his scientific resources will be in great request by governments and underwriters.

FRENCH GARRISONS IN THE ALPS.

The entire Italion press comments upon the decision of the French Government to strengthen the French garrisons in the Alps, and considers it a serious menace to Italy. It is stated that the matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Cabinet, and that the Minister of War declared that it would be necessary to take fresh measures for the defence of the frontier. Some newspapers express the opinion that the Government will be compelled to ask the Chamber to vote additional credits for Alpine fortifications.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Goolianar, 90 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE s s Energia, 2,063 tons, Captain Charles Saw, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Commander R Garrett, will sail to-day for Jedda, with a general cargo and 525 deck passengers.

THE Brig Flor-de Mar, 121 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Inhambane, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Schooner Secundersha, 98 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour yesterday from Inhambane, (9th October), with a genral cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE s s Amara, 1,566 tons, Commander Davies, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 183 cases gunpowder. The vessel is consined to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Monroe, 1,436 tons, Captain Charles Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th October), with a general cargo and Mr. Bell as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,644 tons, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, (30th October), via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Grant, and two children, Mr T H Robinson, Mr F H Sutton, Captain Macdermott, Mr R Matelloni.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ganges, 2,110 tons, Captain G W Atkinson, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a General cargo and the following Passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr Jackson, Master Jackson, Mrs Wilkinson, Mr H E Grant, Lieut Edward Beaddon, and Mr J Stephen for Yokohama—Col Peek. For Hongkong—Mr F C M Bhessania, Mr D D Patel, Mr J N Kathruck Mr S R Falakia, Mr J J Tavoria, Mr. Cookerjee and 1 deck For Singapore—Mr H Ebrahim and Servant. For Colombo—Mr H Rendle, Miss Wood, Miss Hogorth, Mr P Adams, Mrs P Admams, Mrs Parmija and child, Mrs Nowrohnoy, Mr and Mrs Beaton and ayah Mr and Mrs Mills, Mr Alf Payne, Mr Emamn 1 deck and 45 extra crew.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Clan Monroe (s) ...	Jones.....	Liverpool, Oct. 27.
	Maria Valerie (s) ..	Costanzo	Kobe, Oct. 30.
	Flor de Mar (brig).	Nacoda.....	Inhampane, Oct. 15.
	Secundersha (schr)	Nacoda.....	Inhambane, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Karagola (s)	Robertson ...	Karachi, &c.
	Ganges (s)	Atkinson	China, &c.
	Energia (s)	Saw	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Schooner Gulianer Nacoda, for Damaun.
Steamer Tanjore, Garrett for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Valerio, for Trieste, &c.
" Kola, for Kurrachee, &c.,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
25 Ethiopia s .....Clarke .....Moulmein, Nov 19.
Shahzada s .....Crebbin .....Rangoon, Nov 6.
Falls of Garry s ...Lawrence ...Liverpool, Aug 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24.—Steamers Maharani, Katoria and Rauenthaler.
Nov. 25.—Steamers Clan Macneil, Clan Macarthur, Gackwar and Goalpara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
25 Dunera s .... Calcutta.
Nurani s .... Bombay.
27 Mirzapore s..... ..... London.
Patna s..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
24 Khandalla s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—20 cases whisky, J Jehangeer and Co.
City of Khios s—100 cases whisky, A B L Cooper and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—10 cases beer, Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chokie; 24 cases glassware, J Hussonbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Energia s—6 cases steel, 8 cases sherrywine, and 7 cases Port wine 2 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 25 cases madeira, and 125 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases soap, H S Habib.
Carthage s—20 cases whisky, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 141 cases foolscap papers, Rogers and Co; 3 cases biscuits, M Nusserwanjee; 24 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Siam s—1 cask brandy, Pestonjee Manockjee.

FROM BORDEAUX

Aston Hall s—30 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser Davur and Sons; 200 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—25 cases brandy, M P Batha and Co.
Carthage s—180 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 85 cases brandy, Treacher and Co, 51 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—2 qr cask rectified spirit, Etuljee Bezonjee.
Imperator s—13 bales printing papers, M Byramjee; 10 bales brown papers, Volkart Brothers; 10 bales printing papers, K A Hoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—1,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers: 40 bales gunny rags, Edwin Buttersworth and Co; 122 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 25 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 3 bales wool and 51 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.
Aston Hall s—125 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ashdown s—20 cwts peacock feathers, J M Reihimtoola; 45 cwts peacock feathers, L Bharmull; 50 cwts gum, A Toolsidas; 15 cwts deer horns, E Purdina; 21 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A M Goolam Hossein; 65 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 130 bales hemp, A Toolsidas; 118 cwts mother-of-pearl shell and 850 lbs nutmeg, K Shuriff and Co; 165 cwts hingda, M Laljee.
Oriental s—6 cases Bombay ducks, and 10 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 65 cwts olibanum, A Jaffer; 10 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 65 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 5 cases nutmeg, A Mesjee; 17 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 18 bales matting, Leighton and Co; 39 bales skins, O H Hassum; 115 cwts olibanum, J Maisey; 112 cwts olibanum, M L Assoo; 7 cwts fishmaws E Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Baron Douglas s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell: 62 cwts wheat and 62 cwts bran, Bombay Flour Mill and Co; 405 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Energia s—1,200 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 622 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 53 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 170 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Arara s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co.
Samoa s—750 cwts gingellyseed, 9,199 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haxby s—330 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—8,280 cwts gingellyseed, 3,999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Aston Hall s—2,230 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Arara s—283 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Asana s—1,999 cwts teelseed, 1,519 cwts groundnuts, 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co: 495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Samoa s—2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—6 bales woollen carpets, and 1 case curiosity, Glade and Co. 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,014 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,812 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 458 cwts castorseed, N Nensee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ashdown s—400 tons old rails, Killick Nixon and Co, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
D Balduino s—3,000 cwts old iron rails, Bhaisett and Co: 55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—800 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges s—7 cases glassbeads, C M Bhisania and Co; 5 cwts genda horns, and 2½ cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 18 bales twist, and 20 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 107 cwts cloves, 2 cwts fishmaws, and 67 cwts sharkfins, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 14 chests opium, P and O Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 43 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 21 cwts angoor, L Chuttoo; 5 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 8 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 22 cwts kismiss, D Mowjee; 39 cwts kismiss, and 5 cwts genda horns, and 24½ chests opium, D. Chuttoo; 40 cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy; 211 chests opium, B and P S N Co; 46 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 104 chests opium, M Cassombhoy and Co; 8 chests opium, M Byramjee; 29½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 13 chests opium, P F Talati; 17 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 13 chest s opium, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—375 bales twist, 72 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 509 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 8 bales twist, K Hurmundrai; 5 bales Cutnees, N Dowlutrao, 80 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co; 120 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, K Hurmookhrai; 30 chests opium, E J Abrahams; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, N J Abrahan; 37 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ganges s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 8 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR YOKOHOMA.

Ganges s—5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Baker-Carr, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Brigde, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 28.

King, Lieut, 17th Bo Infy, on leave, from Bhuj.

NOVEMBER 29.

Banks, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from leave.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Birch,, Lt-Col, I S C, to rejoin, to Benares.
Kellie, Major, Bo, 23rd Bo, Rifles, from leave, to Rajkote.
Johnson, Major, (Barh) Bo, K O York L I, from leave, to Poona.
Scott, Lieut, Bo, K O York L I, from leave, to Poona.
Mills, Major, Bengal, 2nd Rifle Dublin Fusiliers, on leave, to Ceylon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th November, 1893.

1 The Regiment will parade on (Saturday) the 2nd prox, at 4-45 p.m, at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m, and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets

Carriages will be conveyed in special tram cars on (Saturday) the 2nd proximo as follows:—

St. Mary's School:—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.
Byculla School:—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain Lord Colin Campbell from 30th November to 31st December 1893 both days inclusive.

3. Lieutenant T M English will take over command of "B" Company from this date, during the absence of Captain Lord Colin Campbell on leave.

4. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next the 4th Proximo at 6 p.m.

5. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and Volunteer:—Corpl W J High, "D" Company from 28th November to 15th December 1893. Vol E J Hale, "G" Company from 25th November to 25th December 1893.

6. Volunteer C Chalon is transferred from "G" to "A" Company from this date.

7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No 3520 Vol T Joseph and No 3521 Vol J D'Costa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. Members are requested to have their helmet lines altered by the Regimental Contractors, Messrs. Joonas Tyeb and Company, as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th November, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day 29th, instant 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions Subject:—Terms used in Gunnery and causes affecting accuracy and velocity).

To-morrow, the 1st prox., 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, the 1st prox., 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 30th, inst., 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow 1st proximo, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L Gun drill, Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2 Parade for Saturday, the 2nd proximo:—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway Bridge opposite Byculla Police Station, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10 inch R M L Gun drill. Dress:—Drill order *with* arms.

3 There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

4. Members desirous of passing for proficiency certificate should send their names into their respective Head-quarter at once. Classes of instruction for this purpose will be commenced at both Headquarters next week.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over nearly the whole country. The fall has been generally brisk to rapid. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bhuj, Rajkot and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Malegaon, Surat and Indore, and the minimum from 6° to 13° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and at Allahabad, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secundersbad and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 37° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially clouded at the southerly stations, in the Madras Presidency, and at Cochin, Mangalore, Bhuj, Deesa and Jeypore. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations except Colombo where there has been a light shower. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions in the Bay, and the weather is probably squally and rainy there. The weather continues to be fine and settled all over the country. Humidity is increasing at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Karwar and Mangalore, and the weather will become rather cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOV. 29.

WEDNESDAY'S observations show that the baro meter is falling almost everywhere, the decrease being generally brisk. The general distribution of the pressure is little changed and fairly normal. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic plain, and variable over the Central parts of the Peninsula. Between north and east, elsewhere over the Punjab and parts of Bengal, and the Peninsula calms are numerous. The mean temperature, which ranges from 84° at Ratnagiri to 52° at Rawalpindi is higher than usual, except in the Punjab and Burma. The weather is generally fine, and the only rainfall reported are a few showers in Assam and Upper Burma.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th November, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·963
Temperature of the Air.....	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	74·6
General Directions of wind*	NNE, E, W, WNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	152

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Post oned Long Causes.

301-93—Chitnis, M and M—Shivji Lingoo Jaya vs Toolsiram Sontooji Kale—Chalk, W and S.
446-92—Daphtary and F—Vussonjee Gopal and anothers vs Hajee Abdul Latiff Hajee Ebrahim—Wadia and G.
214-93—Dikshit and H—Goverjee Morajee and others vs Jumsetjee Jamsajee Mistri—Bicknell, M and M.
281-92—Little, S N and B—Dagachand Bhaichund vs Custoor chand Javerchand and others—Muljee Riand D and F.
261-93—Bicknell, M and M—Narman Crantoum MacLead vs Devkabai and another—Janardhan and A.
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Benipraad vs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir D.
50-93—In person—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Khetseydas Hurmookhroy—Tyabjee and D.
87-93—K J Mantri—Ganpat Nana Zankar vs Chimabai and another—Wadia and G.
429-92—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha vs Francisco Celestino Feleblones de Menezes and others—Craigie L and C.
192-93—Crawford B and Co—Juggonnath Motilal and another vs Ramgopal Ganeshdas and another—Khuderao and M.
457-93—In person—a pauper—Velji Jadowji vs Jetha Kallianji and another—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

276-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis M and M, M and J and F and M.
106-93—Tyabjee and D—Dhurumdas Devidas vs Narrayen Vithal and others—Edgelow and G.
228-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others Dikshit and H.
94-93—Brown and M—Dowjee Vussonjee and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G, and S, and Thakordas, D and C.
183-93—Payne G and S—Paladas Sookhurn vs Ram Raojee Jambikar and others Dikshit and H.
214-93—Little S, N ana B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wassudev Sadashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE'S EVIDENCE AGREE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

IT is generally accepted, if you want excitement go to the Metropolis. But interesting, and oftentimes exciting, events happen in the smaller towns, and the experience of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, of 10, Sheriff Street, West Hartlepool, furnishes an example of what may occur to interfere with the even tenour of life. "September last," said Mr. Spalding, "my wife took cold, settling in her legs, and bringing on muscular rheumatism. The pains were almost unbearable, and they were soon followed by swelling of the limbs to twice their ordinary size. The pains now extended to the right side and over the back, accompained by unmistakeable symptoms of liver disease. Although attended by different doctors, she grew worse, and we gave up hopes of her recovery. She said, I fear my time is close at hand, and that I have but a short time to live.' I thank God that I persuaded her, at this period, to try Warner's Safe Cure, for it cured her. Her improvement was noticeable from the initial use, and now she is able to attend her household duties and again enjoy life." Obtainable of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Howe, Balch and Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp and Co., Limited, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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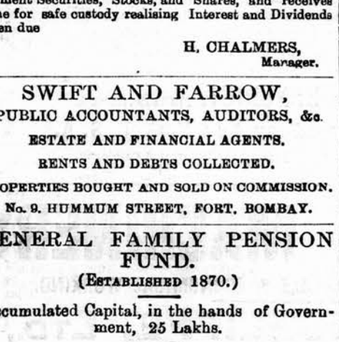

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir ,Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th. 1888.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds,
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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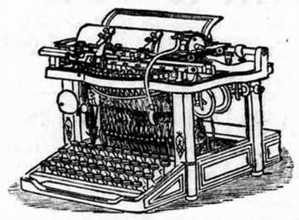

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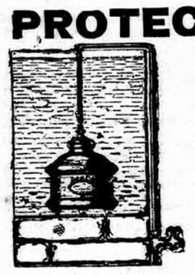

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